

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: VVAW

FILE NO: HQ 100-448092

SECTION: 62

PAGES REVIEWED: 282

PAGES RELEASED: 282

REFERRALS: 0

EXEMPTIONS: b1, b2, b7C, b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 6/17/74

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-19743) (P)

SUBJECT: CHANGED

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), Aka.,
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization
INTERNAL SECURITY
(OO: CG)

Title marked CHANGED to include the name under which the VVAW/WSO has been incorporated in Ohio, as reflected in enclosed LHM.

Re CI airtel to Bureau, dated 6/13/74.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five (5) copies of an LHM re captioned matter. Two (2) copies of an FD-376 are stapled to the LHM.

One (1) copy of this LHM is designated for Chicago which is Office of Origin in this matter.

One (1) copy of this LHM is being disseminated to the following agencies:

U.S. Secret Service
Cincinnati, Ohio

Defense Investigative Service
P. O. Box 416
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201

- 2-Bureau (Encs. 5)
1-Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 1) (info)
4-Cincinnati
(1-100-19743)
(1-100-18902) (VVAW, COLUMBUS)
(1-100-20591) (VVAW, CINCINNATI)
(1-100-20314) (VVAW, DAYTON)

JMC:cjb
(6)



5010-108-02

SEARCHED, ISS, GCS

INDEXED 6-25-74

HOW EGGRY FD-324, 066, 6

BY 1-100-19743

100-19743

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

EX-101

REC 27

CH 42 CT-8

100-448092-3830

24
JUN 21 1974

b7c
DO NOT CLASSIFY

CI 100-19743

5th District
Office of Special Investigations
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

112th MIG
Defense Construction Supply Center
Building 306
Columbus, Ohio 43215

62
b7D
Enclosed LHM is classified confidential to protect [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

The following sources were utilized in the LHM:

First source is [REDACTED]. Location: [REDACTED]

Second source is a well placed source in a position to furnish information of this type.

Third source is [REDACTED]. Location: [REDACTED]

Fourth source is [REDACTED]. Location: [REDACTED]

LEADS:

CINCINNATI

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

Will attempt to determine location of VVAW/WSO bank account, if any, and through established sources obtain pertinent data from any such bank account.

Will continue to follow and report activities of Columbus chapter.

AT DAYTON, OHIO

Will, through established sources, at First National Bank, Dayton, Ohio, attempt to obtain pertinent information concerning bank account there.

CI 100-19743

Will continue to follow and report pertinent activities of the Dayton chapter.

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Will, continue to follow and report pertinent activities of the Cincinnati chapter.

✓ Bufile 100-448092

CI file 100-19743

Re CI let and LHM to Bureau, dated 6/17/74.

b7c Second source is [REDACTED] Security Officer [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Ohio, contacted by SA [REDACTED]
on 6/13/74.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Cincinnati, Ohio
June 17, 1974

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. ☐ Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. ☐ Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. ☐ Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. ☐ Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. ☐ Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. ☒ Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MATERIAL ATTACHED

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (1)
U. S. Secret Service, Cincinnati, Ohio
Enclosure(s)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/95 BY SP4BJA/US



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cincinnati, Ohio

June 17, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

The VVAW was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U.S. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to the VVAW/WSO so that non-veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

CLASSIFIED BY 6120
EXEMPT FROM GDS,
CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Sources whose identities are
concealed herein have furnished
reliable information in the past
except where otherwise noted.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 BJA/VA
ON 7/25/95

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100 - 448092 - 3830

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. INCORPORATION IN STATE OF OHIO

b7c On May 13, 1974, [REDACTED] Executive Assistant,
Office of the Ohio Secretary of State, State Office Build-
ing, Columbus, Ohio, made available for viewing Charter #
451394, filed with the Secretary of State, Ohio, on
March 28, 1974, in Book #5B958-0647, the following incor-
poration document:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States,
desiring to form a corporation, not for profit under the
provisions of Chapter 1702, Ohio Revised Code, do hereby
certify:

First: The name of the corporation shall be
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier
Organization, Incorporated.

Second: Place, City of Columbus, Franklin County,
Ohio.

Third: Purpose for which the corporation is formed
is to the accomplishment of the objectives of the
National organization of the Vietnam Veterans Against the
War/Winter Soldier Organization as heretofore adopted by
that organization and as such objectives may hereafter be
amended or supplemented by the membership of the corporation.

Fourth: The initial trustees shall be:

Name:

Address:

b7c [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Avenue
Ohio 45406

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Avenue
Ohio 43201

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Avenue
Ohio 45214

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Fifth: No part of the net earnings of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to any of its trustees. The corporation is authorized to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered.

Sixth: Upon dissolution of the corporation, all assets of the corporation will be distributed to charitable or religious institutions.

Seventh: The corporation shall have all the powers of a corporation not for profit organized under Chapter 1702 of the Ohio Revised Code.

In witness thereof March 27, 1974, Michael R. Merz and L. M. Umminger.

The Statutory Agent: Gerald Kosanovic, 85 West Ninth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

A 425 filing fee accompanied the submission of the incorporation papers and was approved on March 28, 1974, by Ted W. Brown, Secretary of State, Ohio.

II. CHAPTERS

A source advised on June 7, 1974, that the three active chapters of VVAW/WSO in Southwestern Ohio are located at Cincinnati, Columbus, and Dayton, Ohio.

A. Cincinnati, Ohio Chapter

Headquarters

The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW/WSO recently finalized the purchase of a building at 450 West McMicken, Cincinnati, Ohio. Source described this as a residential type three-unit building which is located in a racially mixed neighborhood in a low income area of Cincinnati.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c [REDACTED] of the Cincinnati VVAW/WSO is currently residing full-time at this residence as well as several other members of the chapter on a sporadic basis. The Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW/WSO holds its regular meetings at 450 West McMicken, which meetings are held on a regular bi-weekly basis. The Cincinnati chapter continues to maintain its mailing address, Post Office Box 19304, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Membership

The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that the Cincinnati chapter has approximately nine (9) active members. They frequently and recurrently discuss the need for recruiting additional members, but have been disorganized and ineffective in that regard.

Leadership

b7c The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that the coordinator of the Cincinnati chapter is [REDACTED] who is the organizer and policy implementer within the chapter.

Finances

b7D A second source, on June 13, 1974, advised that he had recently learned that the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW/WSO maintains a bank account, [REDACTED], at the [REDACTED] in Cincinnati, which has a current balance of [REDACTED]. The authorized signator for this account is [REDACTED].

Concerning [REDACTED], the first source advised on March 7, 1974, that [REDACTED] is the leader of the VVAW/WSO chapter at Dayton, Ohio.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Publications

The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that the Dayton, Cincinnati and Columbus chapters all continue to regularly attempt to sell the National publication of the VVAW/WSO, "The Winter Soldier", at demonstrations sponsored by the VVAW/WSO.

Philosophies of Cincinnati Chapter

b7c The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that the Cincinnati chapter supported the policies of the National Office of the VVAW/WSO to a high degree. The current leader of the Cincinnati chapter, [REDACTED] has accomplished close cooperation with the Revolutionary Union (RU) in the conduct of demonstrations. [REDACTED] appears to espouse the MAO line and from time to time quotes MAO. There has been no advocacy, to date, within the Cincinnati chapter by Moore or other members of the overt violent tactics.

REVOLUTIONARY UNION
also known as
RED UNION
BAY AREA REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU) was founded in early 1968 and is a militant, semiclandestine organization. Its objectives, as set out in its publications, are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working-class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Activities

The first source advised on June 5, 1974, that the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW/WSO has recently sponsored a "Coffee House" which is open on Friday evenings in a room at the United Christian Ministry building (UCM), which building is located near the University of Cincinnati (UC) complex. This project is intended on a long range to provide a fund raising method, but in the interim, it provides a place to propagandize for VVAW/WSO objectives.

On May 23, 1974, the first source advised that a member of the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW has become active in the City of Cincinnati Workhouse by going in with a group from the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and thereafter provided VVAW literature to women prisoners.

On May 18, 1974, the first source advised that the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW had organized and participated in an amnesty demonstration on that date which began at the Veterans Administration Hospital on Vine Street and had proceeded on foot to the Downtown area of Cincinnati. The source advised that the main focus of the demonstration was to gain better benefits for Veterans, unconditional amnesty for all resisters of the Vietnam War and the upgrading of all military discharges.

On June 14, 1974, first source advised that the Cincinnati chapter of the VVAW/WSO is making initial plans to participate in a demonstration sponsored by the National Office of the VVAW/WSO which will be held in Washington, D.C. on July 1-4, 1974, for the purpose of pushing several issues which will include Universal and unconditional amnesty, the impeachment of President Nixon, and a cessation of support for the regime of LON NOL.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B. Columbus, Ohio Chapter

Headquarters

A third source advised on June 5, 1974, that the headquarters of the Columbus chapter of the VVAW/WSO is located at 255 West 5th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Source noted that Columbus has recently become the Regional Headquarters for the VVAW/WSO region which includes Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania.

Leadership

b7c The third source advised on June 5, 1974, that the recognized leader of the Columbus chapter is [REDACTED] serves as the Regional Coordinator for the VVAW/WSO Region. The Columbus VVAW/WSO maintains as its mailing address Post Office Box 10116, Columbus, Ohio.

Finances

There is no current information as to the existence of a bank account for the Columbus chapter, however, the first source has advised in the past that the Columbus chapter has been raising funds through the showing of recently popular films such as "Butch Cassidy and The Sundance Kid" on the campus of Ohio State University (OSU).

Membership

The third source advised on June 5, 1974, that the Columbus chapter has approximately 20 members.

Philosophies of
Columbus Chapter

The third source advised on June 5, 1974, that this chapter completely supports the objectives and policy of the National Office as set forth in "The Winter Soldier".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 7/4/74

Transmit in CODE, via teletype the attached PRIORITY message.
(plaintext or code) (precedence)

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO: RUEADWW/ ☐ The President
 RUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice President
☐ Att.: _____

SACS:

RUEAOWW/ ☐ White House Situation Room
☐ Att.: _____

RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of StateRUEAIIA/ ☐ Director, CIA

RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
☐ and National Indications Center

LEGATS:

RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the ArmyRUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative ServiceRUEAOSS/ ☒ U. S. Secret Service (PIO)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division☐ and Internal Security Section☐ and General Crimes SectionRUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization ServiceRUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))RUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration☐☐

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.: _____
 Admin. _____
 Comp. Syst. _____
 Ext. Affairs _____
 Files & Com. _____
 Gen. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Inspection _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Plan. & Eval. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Telephone _____
 Director Sec'y _____

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)
UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT:

(SEE ATTACHED PAGE)

(Text of message begins on next page)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/16/95 BY SP/BJA/WD

☐ Route through for review
☐ Cleared telephonically

with _____

REC-18

EX-110

JUL 5 1974

JUL 17 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 6/25/74

FROM : *[Signature]* LEGAT, TOKYO (100-1005)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM
VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
IS

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are one copy each of the following:

- "Freedom of the Press," 5/15/74
- "Freedom of the Press," 6/6/74
- "Women Hold Up Half the Sky," May, 1974
- "Fall in at Ease," Special issue on VVAW/WSO.

b7c All of the enclosures are published at New Peoples House, Yokohama, Japan, and were distributed by *[Redacted]* and *[Redacted]* activists and supporters of Pacific Counseling Service, National Lawyers Guild, and VVAW/WSO.

ST-102

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-89

REC-89

100-448092-3837

- [Signature]*
- 3- Bureau (Encls. 4)
 - (1- Foreign Liaison Unit)
 - 3- Tokyo
 - (1- 100-731)
 - (1- 105-5874)
 - (1- 100-1005)

JUL 2 1974

RNB:RAR
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/25/95 BY *[Signature]*

INF 100

58 JUL 15 1974

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c [REDACTED] relates to persons at the meeting on the objectives of the chapter and states go home and read "The Winter Soldier". Whenever discussions at chapter meetings have touched upon Marxist-Leninist doctrine, chapter spokesmen have on each occasion emphasized that the organization is in complete disagreement with violence-prone activities or tactics which could encourage violence.

Activities

On June 4, 1974, the third source advised that a demonstration protesting the appearance of Vice President Gerald Ford in Columbus, Ohio, on June 5, 1974, was being planned by members of the VVAW/WSO in Ohio as well as members of the Attica Brigade (AB).

ATTICA BRIGADE

The Attica Brigade (AB) is a student based organization founded in New York City in the Fall of 1971. The AB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views "United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world." The Revolutionary Union (RU) has significantly infiltrated the AB and plays a major role in AB policies, decisions, and activities.

On June 5, 1974, the third source advised that the above demonstration had been held that date with an estimated number of participants between 90 and 100, who had marched from the Statehouse in Columbus, to Downtown Columbus, Ohio, chanting anti-Ford and anti-Nixon slogans. Thereafter, participants marched back to the Statehouse where they were addressed by a person who extolled the virtues of the AB.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On May 17, 1974, a fourth source provided a copy of the "Regional Newsletter" of the VVAW/WSO, for this region, which contained, along with other items, an article urging all VVAW/WSO members to boycott all Borden products, as Borden, Incorporated owned the Columbus Coated Fabrics plant, which plant was apparently guilty of unfair labor practices.

This newsletter further urged support of prisoners in their struggles at Attica, Leavenworth, Marion, Ohio, and Lucasville, Ohio, who were allegedly oppressed.

C. Dayton, Ohio Chapter

Headquarters

The fourth source advised on June 4, 1974, that the Dayton chapter of the VVAW/WSO maintains its chapter headquarters at 1203 Salem Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. It maintains as a mailing address, Post Office Box 1625, Dayton, Ohio.

Finances

The fourth source advised on June 4, 1974, that the Dayton chapter of the VVAW/WSO has a bank account at the First National Bank, Dayton, Ohio. Source stated that at a chapter meeting on May 29, 1974, a Non-Specific Financial Report was given, noting that the chapter was in dismal financial condition and it was questionable whether the outstanding bills could be met.

Membership

The fourth source advised on June 4, 1974, that there were approximately 12 active members in the Dayton chapter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
also known as
Ohio Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Leadership

b7c [REDACTED] fourth source advised on June 4, 1974, that
[REDACTED] is the leader of the Dayton chapter.

Philosophies of
Dayton Chapter

The fourth source advised on June 4, 1974, that the Dayton chapter is somewhat independent of the National Office of the VVAW/WSO. The Dayton chapter, through Gary Staiger, expends considerable effort in the counseling of Veterans and in the dissemination of information concerning military counseling and upgrading of discharges. The Dayton chapter, as reflected through its leader, Gary Staiger, does not generally subscribe to Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

III. ATTITUDE TOWARD FBI CONTACTS

The first source advised on March 14, 1974, that the minutes of the VVAW/WSO Regional Meeting, held on March 2-3, 1974, contained an item which read, "FBI: There have been several contacts in the region over the past few weeks. The trial is the same as ever - there is no legal need to talk to the FBI, to give them any information whatsoever: any contact should be reported to the Regional Office and to National".

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 6/28/74Transmit in CODE via teletype the attached PRIORITY message.
(plaintext or code) (precedence)

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO: RUEADWW/ ☐ The President
 RUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice President
 ☐ Att.: _____
 RUEADWW/ ☐ White House Situation Room
 ☐ Att.: _____
 RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of State
 RUEAILA/ ☐ Director, CIA
 RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
 ☐ and National Indications Center
 RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the Army
 RUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
 RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative Service
 RUEADSS/ ☐ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
 RUEBWJA/ ☒ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)
 RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)
 RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 ☐ and Internal Security Section
 ☐ and General Crimes Section
 RUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization Service
 RUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))
 RUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration

SACS:

LEGATS:

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.: _____
 Adm. _____
 Comp. Syst. _____
 Ext. Affairs _____
 Files & Com. _____
 Gen. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Inspection _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Plan. & Eval. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director Sec'y _____

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT:

UNCLASSIFIED

VVAW MARCH ON WASHINGTON, JULY 1-4, 1974.

(Text of message begins on next page.)

Foreign Liaison Unit

☐ Route through for review
☐ Cleared telephonically
 with _____

2 JUL 3 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1/25/95 BY [signature]
 [signature]

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNIDSEMKC COOEO

7:46 PM JUNE 28, 1974 NITEL PPW

TO: DIRECTOR ATTN: INTD
WFO
ST. LOUIS

FROM: KANSAS CITY (100-16284) RUC 2P

VVAW MARCH ON WASHINGTON, JULY 1-4, 1974, IS - VVAW.

A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN
THE PAST ADVISED TODAY THAT [REDACTED] VVAW MEMBERS AND

[REDACTED] STREET. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IN ORDER TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON, D.C. WITH ST. LOUIS
DELEGATION AT THAT TIME.

THE INDIVIDUALS WILL PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATIONS
TO TAKE PLACE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974.

VVAW WAS FOUNDED IN THE SPRING 1967, BY YOUNG VIETNAM
VETERANS IN NEW YORK CITY. VVAW MEMBERS HAVE LED PUBLIC
DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM.

END PAGE ONE

KC 100-16281

PAGE 2

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE KANSAS CITY NITEL TO BUREAU
JUNE 17, 1974.

KANSAS CITY SOURCE IS [REDACTED] b2
CHICAGO ADVISED AIRMAIL. b7D

END.

YFXHYDBS FBIHQ CLR

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 7/2/74Transmit in CODE via teletype the attached PRIORITY message.
(plaintext or code) (precedence)

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO: RUEADWW/ ☐ The President
 RUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice President
 ☐ Att.: _____
 RUEADWW/ ☐ White House Situation Room
 ☐ Att.: _____
 RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of State
 RUEAIIA/ ☐ Director, CIA
 RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
 ☐ and National Indications Center
 RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the Army
 RUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
 RUEDLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative Service
 RUEADSS/ ☐ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
 RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)
 RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)
 RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 ☐ and Internal Security Section
 ☐ and General Crimes Section
 RUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization Service
 RUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SDD))
 RUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration
 ☐
 ☐

SACS:

LEGATS:

REC-41

100-449092-3832

9 JUL 3 1974

Assoc. Dir. _____ Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

Dep. AD Adm. _____

Dep. AD Inv. _____

Asst. Dir.:

Admin. _____

Comp. Syst. _____

Ext. Affairs _____

Files & Com. _____

Gen. Inv. _____

Ident. _____

Inspection _____

Intell. _____

Laboratory _____

Plan. & Eval. _____

Spec. Inv. _____

Training _____

Telephone Rm. _____

Director Sec'y _____

SUBJECT: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE NEXT PAGE

(Text of message begins on next page.)

JUL 2 1974

1250 A.M.

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Foreign Liaison Unit

☐ Route through for review☐ Cleared telephonically

with _____

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 JAV
ON 7/25/95RLS
JHL

9 & D COPY
DO NOT FILE

NR 022 BA COOK

927 PM NITEL 7-2-74 OJR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448892)

SAC, WFO (100-58125)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-32218) (P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~AFINT INFO~~

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST
THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT
WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAW-WSO

RE WFO NITEL TO BUREAU, JULY 1, 1974.

ON JULY 2, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, ADVISED

*who has furnished reliable
information in the past,*

b7c THAT DURING A DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT DEMONSTRATION
AT A BALTIMORE, MARYLAND VVAW/WSO ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING
ON JUNE 20, 1974, [REDACTED] A SELF-ADMITTED MEMBER
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION STATED "WE'RE ALL PROBABLY
GET BUSTED ON THE 4TH."

ABOVE SOURCE HAS NOTED THAT ON JULY 4, 1974, THREE
BUSES HAVE BEEN RESERVED TO LEAVE AT 9:30 AM FROM THE
WEST SIDE SHOPPING CENTER, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND FOR PEOPLE
INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN THE SUBJECT DEMONSTRATION

PAGE TWO

~~NYTEL TO BUREAU~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
AT WDC, JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAW-WSO
BA 100-10018

ON THAT DATE. EACH BUS HOLDS 41 PEOPLE, TICKET COST
IS \$2.50, WITH RETURN TO BALTIMORE AT 5:00 AM. 300
TICKETS HAVE BEEN PRINTED.

THE ADVERTISED SCHEDULE IS INDICATED AS, ASSEMBLE
11:00 AM AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL, WDC, AT 11:30 THERE WILL BE
A MARCH TO THE ELLIPSE, FOLLOWED BY THE NDDN RALLY AT
THE ELLIPSE.

THE ABOVE SOURCE SAID AT A BALTIMORE VVAW-WSO
MEETING ON JUNE 27, 1974, CONCERNING SUBJECT DEMONSTRATION,
IT WAS INDICATED THAT THERE MIGHT BE SOME FORM OF
POSSIBLE SIDE "MILITANT ACTIONS" ON JULY 4, 1974; HOWEVER,
NO DETAILS, IF THERE ARE ANY, WERE FURNISHED.

HNUF

PAGE THREE

~~NITEL TO BUREAU~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
AT WDC, JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAW-WSO
BA ~~100-32248~~

THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) WAS FOUNDED IN EARLY 1966 AND IS A MILITANT, SEMICLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION. ITS OBJECTIVES, AS SET OUT IN ITS PUBLICATIONS, ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, THE FOSTERING OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING-CLASS UNITY AND LEADERSHIP IN STRUGGLE, AND THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY BASED ON MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT LEADING TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME

PAGE FOUR

~~NITEL TO BUREAU~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
AT WDC, JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAW-WSO

~~BA 100 300 16~~

MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-
LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP
IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 5803, AGDS 2, INDEFINITE.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [REDACTED] b2 b7D
WHO SHOULD ADVISE METROPOLITAN PD AND SECRET SERVICE
RE POSSIBILITY OF "MILITANT ACTIONS" ON JULY 4, 1974.

BALTIMORE WILL FOLLOW AND ON JULY 4, 1974, WILL
ADVISE AS TO APPROXIMATE NUMBER UTILIZING BUS SERVICE
TO WDC.
END

MESSAGE RELAY

Date

6/29/74

Transmit in

CODE

(plaintext or code)

via teletype the attached

PRIORITY

(precedence)

message.

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO:

RUEADWW/ ☐ The PresidentRUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice President☐ Att.: _____RUEADWW/ ☐ White House Situation Room☐ Att.: _____RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of StateRUEAIIA/ ☐ Director, CIARUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
☐ and National Indications CenterRUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the ArmyRUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative ServiceRUEADSS/ ☒ U. S. Secret Service (PID)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)RUEBWJA/ ☒ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division☒ and Internal Security Section☒ and General Crimes SectionRUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization ServiceRUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (AU: SOON))RUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration☐☐

SACS:

LEGATS:

b7C

b7D

JUN 2 1974

735A 1004

EX-101 CIVIL DISTURBANCE UNIT

3833

7 JUL 2 1974

Assoc. Dir. _____ Classification _____ (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

Dep. AD Adm. _____

Dep. AD Inv. _____

SUBJECT:

Asst. Dir.:

Admin. _____

Comp. Syst. _____

Ext. Affairs _____

Files & Com. _____

Gen. Inv. _____

Ident. _____

Inspection _____

Intell. _____

Laboratory _____

Plan. & Eval. _____

Spec. Inv. _____

Training _____

Telephone Rm. _____

Director Sec'y _____

DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS WITH
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION, INTERNAL SECURITY - VAW/WS
NATIONAL GUARDIAN AGAINST RACIST AND POLITICAL REPRESSION (NARPR)

(Text of message begins on next page.)

INTERNAL SECURITY - CPUSA

Foreign Liaison Unit

☐ Route through for review
☐ Cleared telephonically

F 341

JUL 1 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFIED BY

ON 7/26/95

Unrecorded Copy Filed in

~~SECRET~~
~~DO NOT~~

~~NR 01 00 CODE SENT 1 23 AM EDT JUNE 29, 1974 JJP~~

~~NR 000 00 CODE~~

~~PM NITEL JUNE 28, 1974 WCA~~

~~TO DIRECTOR~~

~~ATTENTION: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION~~

~~WFO~~

~~NEW YORK~~

~~CHARLOTTE~~

~~CHICAGO~~

~~FROM COLUMBIA (100-1180) 3 PAGES~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION~~

~~(VVAW/VWSO) IS VVAW/VSO, BUFILE 100-448092, COFILE 100-1180~~

~~NATIONAL ALLIANCE AGAINST RACIST AND POLITICAL REPRESSION~~

~~(NAARPE), IS NAARPE, BUFILE 100-1180, COFILE 100-1180~~

ON JUNE 25, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION ^{NATION} IN THE PAST, ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

~~END PAGE ONE~~

~~PAGE TWO~~

~~CO 188-1180 CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D
b7C
APPROXIMATELY [REDACTED] MEMBERS OF THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE (DC), NORTH CHARLESTON, S.C., ARE PLANNING TO ATTEND VVAW NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION, WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974. [REDACTED], LEADER OF OC, HAS INDICATED HE MAY ALSO ATTEND NAARPR NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION BEING HELD RALEIGH, N.C., JULY 1-4, 1974.

[REDACTED] CIRCULATING LEAFLETS REGARDING BOTH DEMONSTRATIONS AT CHARLESTON, S.C. [REDACTED] KNOWN TO TRAVEL IN COMPANY OF [REDACTED] [REDACTED] NO PLANNED ACTS OF VIOLENCE PLANNED BY ANY MEMBERS OF THIS GROUP.

THE NAARPR IS THE CPUSA'S PRINCIPAL FRONT, TARGETING THE PENAL SYSTEM IN THE U.S.

OC IS A MILITARY COUNSELING SERVICE FOR MEMBERS OF U.S. ARMED FORCES AND IS ALLEGEDLY AFFILIATED WITH VVAW/WSO. END,

ADMINISTRATIVE:

~~CLASSIFIED BY 110 X605 Category 2~~
~~INDEFINITE~~

~~END PAGE TWO~~

PAGE THREE

~~CO 100-1460~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCE BUREAU NITEL TO ALL OFFICES JUNE 27, 1974.

THIS NITEL IS BEING CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ UPON
DISSEMINATION, CLASSIFIED BY 7297, EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2,
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION - INDEFINITE.

b2
b7D
SOURCE FURNISHING INFORMATION IS [REDACTED] WHO IS
PLANNING TO ATTEND ABOVE DEMONSTRATIONS. TELETYPE BEING
CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ TO PROTECT [REDACTED] BY SEPARATE
COMMUNICATION, THE BUREAU BEING REQUESTED TO GRANT AUTHORITY
AND PAYMENT TO THIS SOURCE FOR TRAVEL TO [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C
[REDACTED] (COFILE 100-1518), AND [REDACTED] (COFILE 100-1618) ARE NOT
SUBJECTS OF CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS. [REDACTED] IS WHITE MALE, BORN
[REDACTED] IS WHITE MALE, NO FURTHER DESCRIPTION
AVAILABLE.

PERTINENT INFORMATION RELAYING TO [REDACTED] HAS BEEN FURNISHED TO
BUREAU IN CASE ENTITLED "THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE (DC), AKA,
NORTH CHARLESTON, S.C., IS - VOYAGE - BUREAU FILE 100-173460,
COFILE 100-1415.

~~E. J. D.~~

~~THOLD~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 01 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. A.D. Adm.	_____
Dep. A.D. Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 001 ^{b7D} CODE

12:38PM URGENT JULY 1, 1974 GJS

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)

CHICAGO (100-50772)

WASHINGTON FIELD (100-58125)

FROM ^{IP b7D}

ATTENTION: INTD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO) AT WASHINGTON,
D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974, IS - VVAV/WSO.

RE BUREAU TEL TO BUFFALO, JUNE 28, 1974.

PRIOR TO DEPARTING ^{b7D} OR WASHINGTON, D.C.

^{b2 b7D} ADVISED POSSIBLE CONFRONTATION
COULD OCCUR BETWEEN WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS
OF AMERICAN VETERANS MOVEMENT (AVM) ON JULY 4, 1974. SOURCE
ADVISED AVM MEMBERS INTEND TO PITCH TENTS IN AREA OF
REFLECTING POOL NEAR WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.
ON JULY 4, 1974, IN CONFLICT WITH POLICE REGULATIONS SET FORTH
CONCERNING CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION. ACCORDING TO SOURCE, ^{5 JUL 3 1974}
VVAV/WSO NATIONAL COLLECTIVE HAS GIVEN STRICT ORDERS AGAINST

END PAGE ONE

1-cc to SS INFORMANT
2-cc to DOS CONCEALED AND
3-cc to COU ADMINISTRATIVE
INFORMATION
TOJB/dgm 7/2/74

70 JUL 17 1974

DELETED
TOD

5

PAGE TWO

100-23079 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PITCHING TENTS OR ENGAGING IN ANY OTHER ILLEGAL ACTIVITY
AT WASHINGTON, D.C. SOURCE ADVISED VVAW/WSO MEMBERS WORRIED THAT IF
ACTION IS TAKEN AGAINST AVM, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS MIGHT TAKE
ACTION AGAINST VVAW/WSO ALSO. ACCORDING TO SOURCE, VVAW/WSO
ATTEMPTING TO NEGOTIATE WITH AVM AND DESIRES THAT AVM NOT
BEGIN THEIR "ACTION" UNTIL VVAW/WSO HAS LEFT WASHINGTON, D.C.
SOURCE HAS ADVISED AS OF JUNE 30, 1974, NO AGREEMENT BETWEEN VVAW/WSO
AND AVM HAS BEEN REACHED. SOURCE STATED VVAW/WSO CONSIDERS^{AVM} AS
LOOSE KNIT GROUP OF VETERANS HAVING NO POLITICAL GUIDELINES
BUT MERELY REFLECTING VARIOUS GRIPEs AGAINST THE TREATMENT
OF VETERANS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 3763. AGDS 2. INDEFINITE.~~

END

MSY FBIHQ

MESSAGE RELAYDate 7/1/74Transmit in CODE via teletype the attached PRIORITY message.
(plaintext or code) (precedence)

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO:

RUEADWW/ ☐ The President

SACS:

RUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice President☐ Att.: _____RUEADWW/ ☐ White House Situation Room☐ Att.: _____RUEHDC/ ☐ Secretary of StateRUEAIIA/ ☐ Director, CIARUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency☐ and National Indications Center

LEGATS:

RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the ArmyFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTIONRUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative ServiceRUEADSS/ ☒ U. S. Secret Service (PID)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division☐ and Internal Security Section☐ and General Crimes SectionRUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization ServiceRUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOD))RUEGDGA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration☐
☐

JUL 1 1974

1155P

TELETYPE

Classification: (Classify if to be used in Bureau Office)

Assoc. Dir. _____

Dep. AD Adm. _____

Dep. AD Inv. _____

Asst. Dir.:

Admin. _____

Comp. Syst. _____

Ext. Affairs _____

Files & Com. _____

Gen. Inv. _____

Ident. _____

Inspection _____

Intell. _____

Laboratory _____

Plan. & Eval. _____

Spec. Inv. _____

Training _____

Legal Coun. _____

Telephone Rm. _____

Director Sec'y _____

SUBJECT: **UNCLASSIFIED**

EX-110

SEE NEXT PAGE.

(Text of message begins on next page) JUL 3 1974

Foreign Liaison Unit

☐ Route through for review☐ Cleared telephonically

with _____

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☒*0 Vietnam Veterans Against The War**War**F(341)**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/1/95 BY 60321/UA**Time mke*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/03 BY sp6 bja/ML

on this
envelope

ENCLOSURE

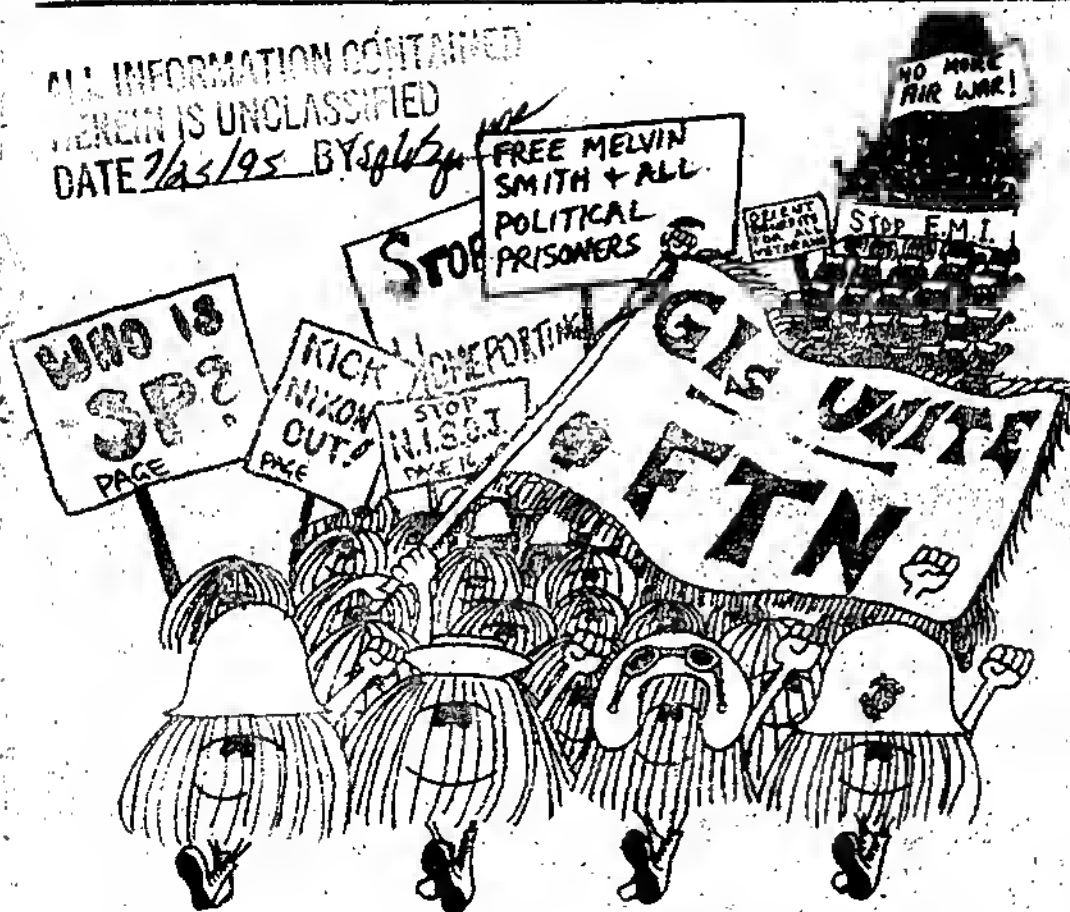
100-448092-3837

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

VIETNAM WINTER
VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

Volume II #7 May 15, 1974 FREE/DONATION Yokosuka, Japan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/95 BY sp/ky



THIS IS YOUR PAPER - NO ONE CAN TAKE IT FROM YOU!
Department of Defense Directive 1325.6 - "mere possession of unauthorized material may not be prohibited."

IF SOMEONE TAKES IT, YOU CAN WRITE THEM UP FOR THEFT
UNDER ARTICLE 121 UCMJ

ATTACHMENT (/)

Chicago Pig Boat Blues



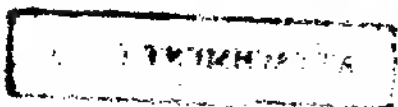
(USS Chicago) On Friday, April 5, the command of the USS Chicago (CLG 11) ordered a "zone inspection" in which the ship is inspected for cleanliness, etc. Without warning, it was altered to include personal lockers. During this inspection, the usual checklist of uniform items was not used, but civilian clothes, personal property and toiletry articles were searched. Dope and other contraband was found in some lockers during this "zone inspection."

The people busted in this "inspection" were brought to mast at a time when lawyers could not be present during a one-day cruise. People were denied the right to have lawyers or other people for counsel at mast, and to present statements in defense or mitigation. People who had written statements in their defense weren't allowed to read them.

On Friday, April 12, a meeting was held at the Center for Servicemen's Rights in San Diego. People who weren't on restriction wrote up a petition to Senator Alan Cranston (Dem-Calif) asking him to look into the matter. The next day, they started circulating a petition and in four days had 118 signatures.

A crewman, David Duff, who was put on restriction, went to federal court on the 17th to get a court order forcing CO Buck to lift his restriction. The judge ordered Admiral Watkins (CO, Cruiser-Destroyer Group 1) to hold a complete investigation of Buck's actions. Two days later, the judge reversed this, saying that Duff had not exhausted legal remedies since he had not appealed the mast.

Brothers on the Chicago are putting out a paper called The Chicago Pig-Boat Blues. Contact the Center For Servicemen's Rights, PO Box 2016, San Diego, CA 92112.





Black Vet Gets 8 Years

Pt. Leavenworth, Kansas--SP/4 Melvin Smith was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter in the killing of Sgt. Archie Carnell in May 1971. He was sentenced to 8 years on that charge, and on two previous charges of assault. The trial was held from April 8-13.

The Judge ruled that while Smith was not legally insane at the time of the killing (the defense claimed he was), his mental capacity was sufficiently diminished that he wasn't of sound mind when he fired into a mess hall and killed Carnell and wounded two other enlisted men. Thus Smith was convicted by the judge on the lesser charge.

CROWDED COURT MAKES DIFFERENCE

The trial and surrounding events were, in the judge's words, "like nothing he had ever seen before." The courtroom was small and packed to the bursting point with Smith's family members, reporters, and supporters from VVAW/WSO and other organizations in the area.

A long string of defense witnesses, many of them veterans who had been in Vietnam with Smith, documented that Carnell was a racist of the worst kind, who prevented blacks and other people of color from getting promoted or even from

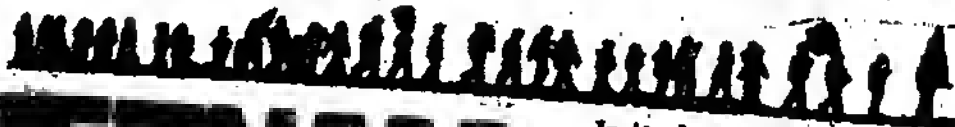
4
transferring out of the unit. He had publicly stated that Black, Puerto Rican, and Chicano GIs were "animals," and he had actively thwarted Smith's many attempts to get a transfer.

The defense was able to prove that combat conditions, a fall from an observation tower, and Carnell's attitude combined to induce temporary insanity, and that the killing was a result of his greatly altered mental state. In a week of testimony, it became clear that the government's case was a travesty.

SENTENCE

Approximately three years were lopped off the sentence by the judge for the time Smith has already been in Leavenworth. Smith will be eligible for parole in a few months. In addition to a shorter prison sentence, it appears that he will get a discharge under honorable conditions. He may also get back pay for the period he's been confined.

If the Army had been able to carry out this trial in secrecy, as they did with Smith's first trial, things would not have turned out so well for him. Everyone who helped on this campaign has shown that once again the best defense is popular support.



VIETNAM VETS DAY

In its latest attempt to placate veterans, the Nixon administration announced March 29 as Vietnam Veterans Day. This day was to honor those who served in Vietnam in spite of the fact that the administration has ignored the issues of jobs, benefits and health care for veterans and families, and in spite of the fact that the war in Indochina continues unabated since January 27, 1973.

In New York City VVAW/WSO held a march from the VA to the unemployment center and back to the VA to point out that on Vietnam Veterans Day, veterans could not find jobs, in part because of their bad discharges issued as a result of the veterans' resistance to



the war and the military. They entered the VA Regional Office and demanded to speak to the administrator, who finally submitted himself to their questions. He denied knowledge of basic facts about the VA and at one point stated, "I'm only one of 260,000 employees of the VA." This from the Administrator of the New York Area Regional Office!!

In Milwaukee, 17 members walked into the Woods VA Hospital director's office to confront him with demands for a single-type discharge, adequate medical care and full staff, recognition of Post Vietnam Struggle, universal and unconditional amnesty and an end to the war in Indochina. The results of this meeting were the same as in New York City; nothing happened as the administrator tried to pass the buck to Washington. But there was a spirited rally outside the hospital at the same time as the take-over, with a picket line that attracted many of the hospital's patients.

Jose, VVAW/USO members attended a USO-sponsored celebration and passed out leaflets and sold Winter Soldier. The leaflets spoke of the unending war in Indochina. The chapter also condemned the 'girlie show' provided for the event. One speaker, the USO president, remarked that only about 40-50 veterans, (4 Vietnam vets), showed up for the hoax out of a Vietnam veteran population of 40,000 in the county.

Other actions occurred in Yerba Linda, Santa Cruz, Miami, Chicago and Washington DC.

As a direct result of these demonstrations, President Nixon was forced to make a speech two days later announcing the formation of a new council to address the problems of veterans, and appointed ~~Donald Rumsfeld~~ as head of the committee along with the Secretaries of Labor, Defense, etc. These hacks are responsible for all the problems in the first place, along with the business interests that sponsor their criminal acts. This 'concession' on the part of Nixon is as much of a hoax as the Vietnam Veterans Day fiasco.

Joe Hirsch, of the NYC chapter, summed up the day thusly, "While Nixon has committed more billions for the destruction and slavery of Indochina, the people of the United States suffer more each day with skyrocketing prices for food, spiralling unemployment, inferior medical care and terrible housing. Veterans in particular suffer -- even with honorable discharge! Unemployment for veterans runs rampant and vets with bad discharges have received life sentences. We will fight back!!"

SHORE PATROL



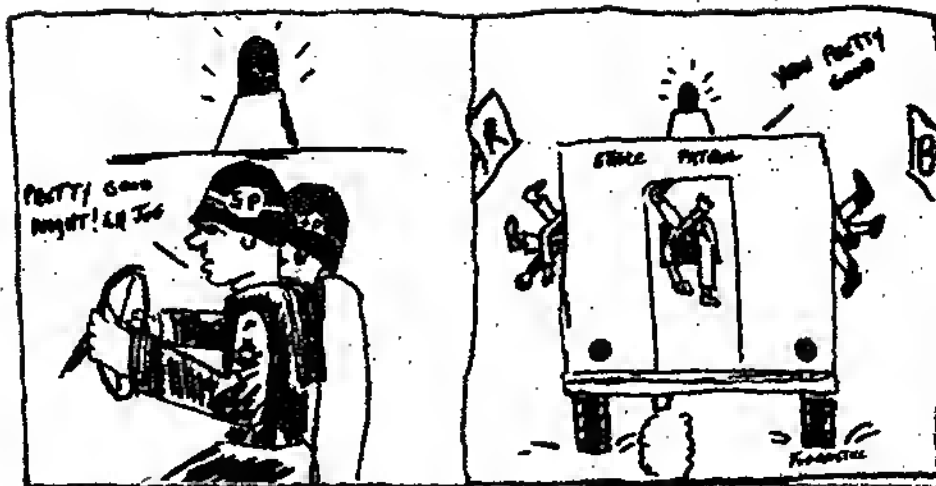
I have been standing shore patrol for a little over three years. In this time I have seen much good and bad done by the shore patrol. You must remember who is standing shore patrol. Most of the shore patrol is made up of petty officers from ships and different commands. There are permanent shore patrol and there are petty officers TAD to shore patrol. The permanent shore patrol here in Yokosuka is made up of about 40 petty officers and one shore patrol officer, First Lieutenant Zebal, USMC. The permanent shore patrol stand two days on and two days off for as long as they are attached to shore patrol duties.

What Type of Petty Officers Go To Permanent SP Duties?

Many of the petty officers that I have talked to wanted to get off their ships. They wanted, in addition, extra time off. Some of these people were ordered to go, but for the most part, they are volunteers. I talked to one third class petty officer that was ordered to permanent shore patrol, who said, "My command wanted to get rid of me." If an unbiased poll were to be taken, I believe that the majority of the petty officers would say that standing shore patrol is simply the lesser of two evils as far as a job is concerned.

What Kind of Attitude Do Most Permanent SP's Have?

If any person is assigned or volunteers for a job he does not really want to do, would you expect him to put out all he has? HELL NO! There are very few people in this world who will do their best when they are doing a job they dislike. Well, believe it or not, petty officers are the same way. Few petty officers are motivated by duty to god and country alone. If the desire to do a good job is not there, you just cannot expect any person to have a good attitude.



Who Are the Street-Walking Shore Patrol?

Most of the street-walking SP's come off the ships in port. The method of picking street-walking shore patrol is usually petty officers out of the duty section. These people do not want to stand shore patrol and walk up and down a street for 6 to 8 hours. Shore patrol is one of the worst watches a petty officer can get. Just think, do you like to stand watches. I have been called "pig" by people I thought were my friends. Have I changed that much by being ordered to walk up and down a street for 6 hours?

What Is the Shore Patrol's Job

The shore patrol was formed to guard the beach back in the very good and old Navy. In the good, old Navy, the EME could not get liberty overseas, so the Navy had to watch the beaches for EME who would jump over the side and try to go on liberty anyway. Today, in the New Navy, the shore patrol is the police, watching over the liberty party. Here in Yokosuka, the authority shore patrol has come from CINCPACFLTINSTR

The shore patrol is to pick up any violators of the UCMJ. This is a big job, it puts the shore patrol in a very powerful position. As put by First Lieutenant Zebal at shore patrol indoctrination school: "You will not concern yourself with the legality of the apprehension. You just bring him in. It is my problem to make sure you were legal." Shore patrol is a needed organization, but as in any large and powerful organization, there will always be some corruption.

8 Just Stay Out of Their Way

The shore patrol gets very tired of running in drunks. Drunks are their biggest job. Most drunks verbally harass shore patrol, and, after working as a permanent SP, you get fed up with drunks. We have all seen shore patrol putting a drunk in their truck. They do not like the hassle of driving a drunk around and having to fill out all the paper work involved. It just pisses the shore patrol off. After working as a permanent SP for a long time, many petty officers get very mad at having to pick people up. There are some that would like nothing better than to kick your drunken ass. Do not let this happen.



If the shore patrol asks you to do anything, do as they ask. They are the ones with the power and system behind them, not you. If you think you are getting fucked over, do not tell the SP that is picking you up. Wait 'til you get back to the shore patrol headquarters to explain what you were doing. If the shore patrol harassed you or picked you up for no good reason, ask to see the duty shore patrol officer. Do not try to talk to the petty officers that are there. You can demand to talk to the duty officer. If you act straight and do not piss off the petty officers, you will have a much better chance than you do by screaming and shouting. As my shore patrol indoctrination instructor told the class: "Do not start trouble. It will not help our public relations. Give people an even break, but if he gives you any shit, or has done anything before, run him in." It just will not do you any good to fight the shore patrol. If you feel you have seen the shore patrol use too much force, or feel too much force was used on you, report it to the shore patrol officer. You probably will not see any good come of it, but the report must be filed and a few reports will start an investigation. There have been people kicked off SP duties for having too many reports filed against them. Just one report will do very little, but there may be a few more filed, and that one more could do the trick. But the best way to handle the shore patrol is to swallow your pride and do as they say, then hit them back later if they have made a mistake.

There is much more that should be written about shore patrol and the New Navy's shore patrol school, but I'll have to wait for later issues. I have many quotes by the new shore patrol officer, First Lieutenant Zebal, that will be published later on, so watch for it in upcoming issues...

Lyle V. Daunt
USS WARDEN
DLG 18



VICTORY FOR FARAH STRIKERS!

After 22 months, striking workers and the Farah pants factory in the southwest won a major victory. Owner Willie Farah was forced to recognize their union and negotiate with them. Now they will begin the struggle for better wages and conditions.

The Farah strike began spontaneously May 2, 1972 when workers at a Farah plant in San Antonio, Texas walked out over the firing of 6 workers who dared to take a grievance to a supervisor. The walkout spread quickly to other plants. Working people at Farah's southwestern plants had been fighting to have their union recognized since 1970, and recognition became one of the major demands of the strike. People knew they needed an organization to protect themselves from arbitrary firings and improve conditions.

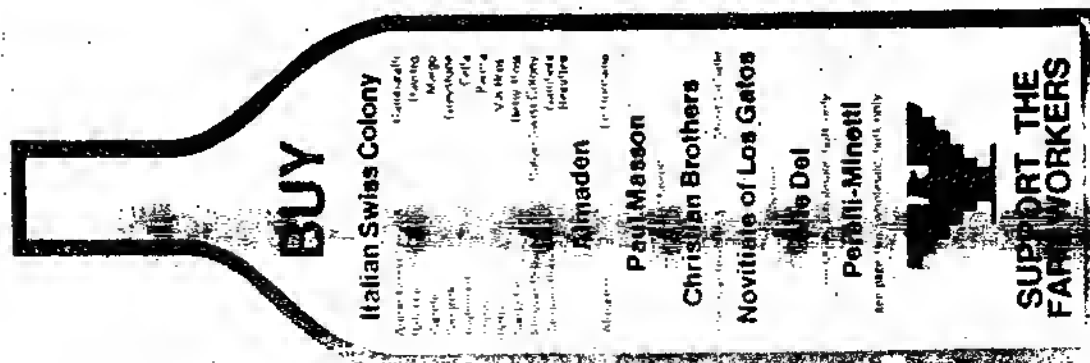
FARAH'S FARM

Willie Farah said he would never allow a union at his southwestern plants. He built plants there and hired mainly Chicano men and women to get away from unions and their demands that would cut into profits. The factories aren't sweat shops old-style--they are huge, sterile, air-conditioned plants, demanding assembly-like precision of workers and machines alike. They turn out 30 million pairs of pants each year. Strikers said, "Farah is determined to continue using 20th century machines and 19th century policies."

Before the strike, average pay was \$2.13/hour, or about \$65/week take-home. Men make up to \$5/hour, women up to \$3. There was no procedure for grievances and employees were treated like children, with supervisors standing over them all the time.

For most of the workers, it was a hard decision to strike. Unemployment is high for women and Chicanos in the southwest. If the strike failed, union members could have been fired and blacklisted.

But it succeeded. The strike itself was supported by boycotts of Farah pants by other working people all over the



ROLLBACK GAS PRICES

Independent truckers are organizing for another shut down in May. Grass roots organizing is going on in Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan. The shut down could spread further in a week or two if it isn't smashed first.

There are several reasons for the shut-down. The prices of all petroleum products are going up again, and the lid on diesel prices is off. The surcharge truckers were granted does not begin to cover cost increases, but is a book-keeping hassle. The trend towards monopolization is increasing, after the last shut-down several truckers lost their trucks through bank foreclosures. Due to high costs, many independent truckers are going bankrupt also. During the last strike strong women's organizations were formed, and they are talking to other women about inflation and the strike, organizing broad support for the shut-down.

ENEMIES OF THE SHUTDOWN

The media did a job on the truckers during the last shut down. They were pictured as violent thugs starving out the cities. There were very few interviews with the truckers, but lots of interviews with teamster officials and others trying to sell the strike out. We have to remember who controls the media. Big businessmen like Hearst and Rockefeller don't want to talk about high prices and high profits. The truckers strike had potential to spark off a mass movement against rising fuel prices and inflation in general. But this would be a disaster to the people who are profiting from the high prices. So the media treated

"The country's going to the dogs.

Happily, it's the top dogs."



the truckers like they did the first demonstrators against the war in Vietnam, and like they do other strikers. They pictured them as crazies, and a threat to the people of the country. The reasons for the strike-- high prices and inflation were hardly ever mentioned. But a look at the issues makes it pretty clear that it isn't the truckers who are a threat to the welfare of the people of the US.

The government used the threat of the "green machine" to intimidate the strikers. The National Guard was mobilized and they talked of mobilizing GIs at Fort Bragg, Fort Campbell and other bases. When the final strike vote was taken, a government official told the truckers they had better end the strike "or else"--"or else" meant the 82nd or 101st. The strikers believed him, thinking the choice was to fight the army or surrender. Almost no one believed that the army enlisted people might be on their side.

Most of the National Guardsman who were mobilized and the GIs in the 82nd and 101st knew very little about the strike issues. They were told they were protecting people's food supply. The same image the media projected to the American people was projected by the government to the GIs. This time the propaganda will be even more pointed. Because if there is another shut-down, the government and big business wants to make sure it is the last.

DIVISIONS AMONG WORKING PEOPLE

The tactic used to end the last shutdown was to create divisions between the truckers and the American people, and between the truckers and enlisted military people. But we are all affected by inflation and fuel prices. But this tactic has been the most successful one used by the people with power in this country since the formation of big business. All of us in the military know the ways we are cut off from other people in the US, even when we are stationed there. Part of the preparation for this shut-down is organizing to break down the isolation of the truckers. The women's groups are passing out leaflets about inflation and the strike in shopping centers, and talking to other women about the strike whenever they can. Newspapers and a petition about the issues of the strike are circulating among guardsman and GIs.

ROLL BACK GAS PRICES COMPLETE FILLUPS

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF AID FUEL SUPPLIES CONTROL INFLATION



KICK THE BUM OUT!

From the Watergate transcripts, Nixon shows his real nature: a sly, cunning, ruthless manipulator trying to keep the people in the dark about the payoffs, coverups, pressure, and spying. The transcripts indicate he knew about, and covered up, the break-ins long before he admits--from the summer of 1972 just before the elections.

The tapes show that our lives are on the line in Nixon's game. Anytime he wants, Nixon has declared some action he needs to protect "national security:" secret and unsecret bombings; conviction of spies (when he was Vice President) and "conspirators" (Berrigans, VVAW/WSO, NY Panther 21, etc); spying on "enemies" and everyday people.

Here is a White House discussion on March 21, 1973. They are trying to prevent Howard Hunt, a Watergate 'plumber,' from telling about another break-in (at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist):

President: "What is the answer on this? How you keep it out, I don't know. You can't keep it out if Hunt talks.."

Dean: "You might put it on a national security basis."

Haldeman: "It absolutely was."

Dean: "And say that this was ..."

Haldeman: (Unintelligible)..

"CIA."

Dean: "Ah."

Haldeman: "Seriously."

President: "National security. We had to get information for national security grounds."

Dean: "The question is, why didn't the CIA do it or why didn't the FBI do it?"



President: "Because we had to do it on a confidential basis."

Haldeman: "Because we were checking them."

President: "Neither could be trusted."

Haldeman: "It has basically never been proven. There was reason to question their position."

President: "With the bombing thing coming out and everything coming out, the whole thing was national security."

Dean: "I think we would get by on that."

President: "On that one I think we should simply say that this was a national security investigation that was conducted. And on that basis, I think the same in the drug field (this reference is not explained) with Krogh (a former "plumber"). Krogh could



say he feels he did not perjure himself. He would say it was a national security matter. That is why..."

Dean: "That is the way. Bud (Krogh) rests easy, because he is convinced (that is) what he was doing. He said there was treason about the country...."

President: "Bud should just say it was a question of national security..."

Who can say when Nixon will decide to put our lives on the line for "national security?" And whose security is he talking about--the security of working people, or the rich who pay him to do a job. Nixon should be impeached; and our pressure will see that a weak-kneed Congress does its job.

KICK NIXON OUT!

DON'T TALK - DON'T TALK - DON'T TALK

N.I.S.O.J.

(NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE TRIAN)

There at the desk sits John J. Sailor, who came in the Navy two years ago at the age of 18. His parents are respected people in the small country town where he lives. Everyone in his town is proud of him because he joined the Navy, went to Vietnam to "fight for his country" and is stationed in Yokosuka, Japan, to "defend the freedom of the seas." His major movements are printed in the local town newspaper. Everyone knows that John J. Sailor is a "good American sailor."

At the other end of the desk sits Norbert Hedgehog, who has been in the Naval Investigative Service for the last ten years. He believes that communism is tearing America apart, he believes his job is to root out communism that is present in the Navy in Yokosuka, Japan. He hated when the Warren Report came out and stated that every American had rights, because he was forced to go about his job in an undercover sort of way. He is the veteran of many illegal searches and busts and is proud that the charges stuck. As he looks at John J. Sailor, he doesn't see the slightly long hair and shaggy beard, the wire rim glasses and assorted blemishes, but he sees an extremely nervous person (the kind he likes, because they are so "easy") who is chain smoking. He decides to use the same approach (that worked so many times) to get what he wants.

"John J. Sailor, analysis of the roach clip which was found by your rack, showed a substantial amount of resin on it. Do you understand?"

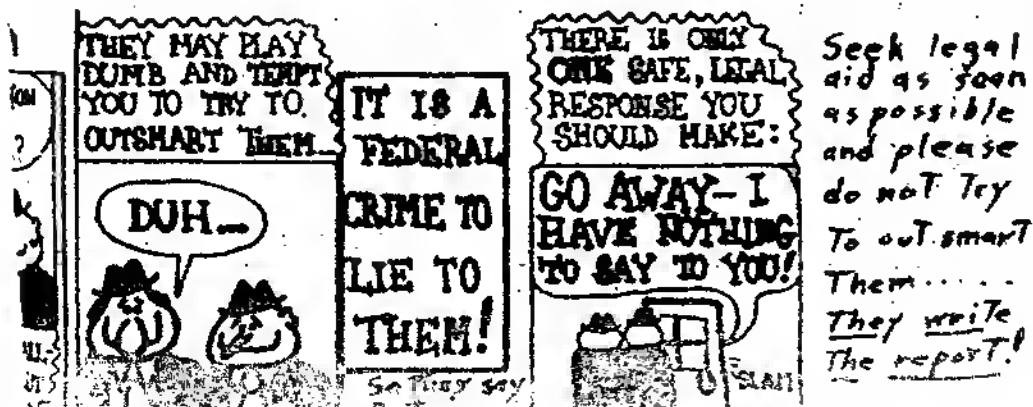


As John J. Sailor shifts around in his seat because it is so uncomfortable, he manages to utter out a stuttered, "Yea, sir."

"You also realize that it has been decided to give you a General Court-Martial, which probably will result in you being dishonorably discharged, and you will be placed in the brig until your court-martial. You will be deported out of Japan and serve your sentence in the States, unless" and Norbert pauses and shows the grin that he knows will make John squirm, "unless the Japanese decide to prosecute you. If they want to try you in Japan, you will be placed in a Japanese jail before and during your trial, which could take years, and your sentence will probably result in you going up to Otsu prison for some time, after which you will be deported to the States. You will carry the name of criminal for the rest of your life."

John J. Sailor squirms in his seat while Norbert talks. He closes his eyes and sees headlines of "John J. Sailor CONVICTED ON DRUG CHARGES IN JAPAN." He knows he wouldn't be able to go back home, because his parents would kill him while his neighbors would watch and nod in approval. He thinks he will never get a job back in the United States. Words like "brig, court, prison, deported, jail" float through his mind, while he sees himself getting beaten by a Japanese guard (because he's heard about Japanese jails). He opens his eyes and sees Norbert smiling at him.

Norbert is smiling because he got the reaction he wanted. He knows that this man will talk now. Norbert knows that most of what he said is bullshit. It would be very hard to prove that the roach clip actually belonged to John. He also knew that the charge would never stick either.



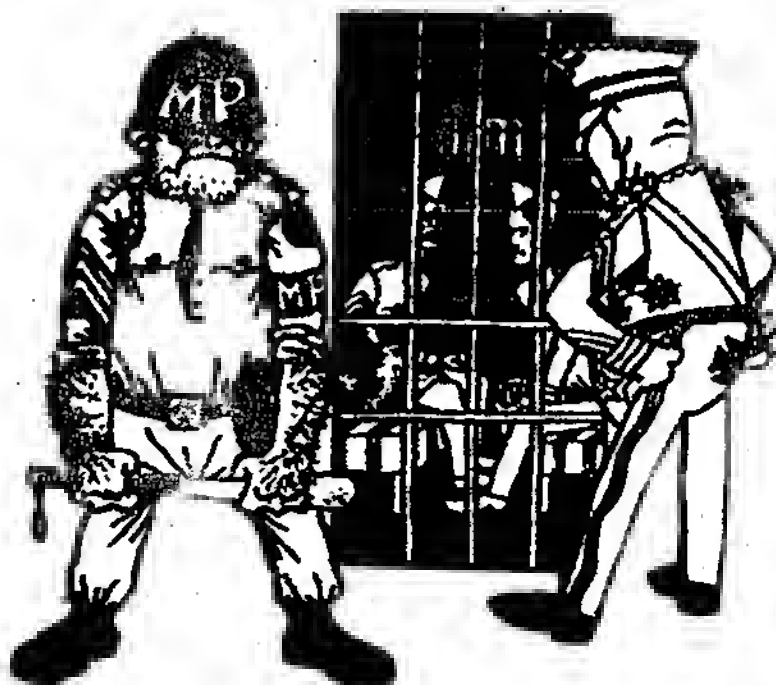
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But he also knows that this "scare" approach (which has worked many times before) will work again. He sits and lets John think for awhile, knowing what is going through John's head. Norbert thinks the time is right.

"But, you can avoid all that "hassle" and Norbert notices John sitting up straight and listening intently.

"We understand that you have friends that sell dope. You can avoid all that I just told you about, by giving us, uh, a little information on the sales your friends made."

John sags. He realizes that most of his hassles can be done away with if he turns into a "narc". The label of narc always bothered him, but being concerned only about himself,



"It's a free country and you're fighting to keep it free--what's a matter, don't you believe in freedom?"

he decides to go through with it.

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John answers "O.K."

"I'm glad you see it our way, John. I'll, uh, help you make some statements. Your charges will probably be dropped if the statements you make lead to a conviction. We'll try not to let anyone know." Norbert smiles as he shakes up another one.

This is one of the favorite tactics employed by NISOG. It turns what most people would classify as "good people" into what is considered lower than whaleshit, a "narc". Most of the scare tactics used by NISOG are pure lies. Everyone will know if you turn into a "narc" because you have to sign your name to the statement you give and appear as a witness against your "friend". Your charges will probably not be dropped if they are major. Even if you do leave the country people will remember you.

Furthermore, what business is it of yours what other people do? How can you be as selfish so to deny another person the right to live a normal life? If you get busted, take your rap like a human being, and don't get someone else involved. Be strong when it comes to deciding whether you will be pushed around for the rest of your life.

I'm not trying to scare anyone, just being realistic. If you have to decide whether to be a "narc" or not, be prepared to face the consequences. Remember the following list is not complete.

1. Your charges may not be dropped.
2. You can classify yourself "easy".
3. You might not leave the area where the people you "dropped a dime on" reside.
4. If your charge is minor and is dropped, you could be approached many more times for names (commonly known as blackmail.)
5. Eventually, you will have to face your friend you betrayed.
6. The more statements NISOG gets, the more people will be charged, and this is likely to include you.
7. In my opinion, you are lower than "whaleshit."

Remember, if you get busted, keep your mouth shut and call a lawyer. They CANNOT deny you this right. You can also recall what the Moody Blues say "... Face piles of trials with smiles. It rises them to know that you perceive the web they are weaving..."

KAWAII: PALMS & PIGS

(Schofield Barracks, Hawaii) Two Hawaiian GIs, Danny Grance and Pate Kealoha, are facing general court-martial on charges of disrespect, assault, and threats to an officer and a sergeant.

After being subjected to discriminatory treatment in Germany, ever since they entered the military, Danny and Pete went AWOL to come back to Hawaii. They turned themselves in at Schofield Barracks.

On December 12, Danny and Pete got drunk in their room at Schofield. Their commanding officer was called in, and tried to "handle" the situation with the help of one Sergeant. According to MPs who were there, the Sgt. was obviously intoxicated. The Lieut. ordered Danny and Pete to become sober. The ensuing scene, with attempted explanations being cut short by commands of silence, became more and more heated, until longstanding anger and frustration finally exploded.

Now, Danny and Pete are charged with serious offenses, and the wheels of military "justice" are turning. Following the incident, both of them were confined to the stockade for seven weeks, because the Lieut., the same man who had provoked the incident, decided that they were a "danger to society." The evidence against them, and the military's whole case, proved to be very weak when it was presented at their preliminary hearings, but the commander of the division, Gen. Gatsis, decided to convene a general court-martial anyway.

Legal and defense work is being handled by lawyers at the Liberated Barracks, a GI center in Hawaii.



SUPERPOWERS TOLD OFF OUR BACKS



After a winter waiting in gas lines to buy 73¢ gas, Americans may feel that they have taken the brunt of the so-called oil crisis. But a Special Session of the UN General Assembly, which started on April 10th makes it clear that, while Americans have been victimized by giant oil companies, the poorer countries of the world have been even harder hit. The session reveals that these countries are rapidly becoming aware of their power over the advanced countries and the giant corporations, that force the people of the Third World (less-developed countries) to follow the orders of the superpowers.

SPEAK BITTERNESS

These Third World countries initiated the Special Session to discuss the problems of raw materials, and are using it also to "speak bitterness" against the few powerful countries. Their words represent more than talk. They reflect the real battle in the world between the exploiting countries, and countries representing 80% of the world's people who are getting poorer each year in relation to their exploiters.

Houari Boumediene, President of Algeria, opened the debate, saying:

"Today, international relations are dominated by a many-faceted worldwide confrontation pitting the forces of liberation against the powers of domination and exploitation, and these powers in fact pose a renewed threat to recently acquired independence whenever their privileges are contested."

He said that following the Non-Aligned Nations Conference in Algiers last September, "the overwhelming majority of people" had now rejected the passive role assigned to them.

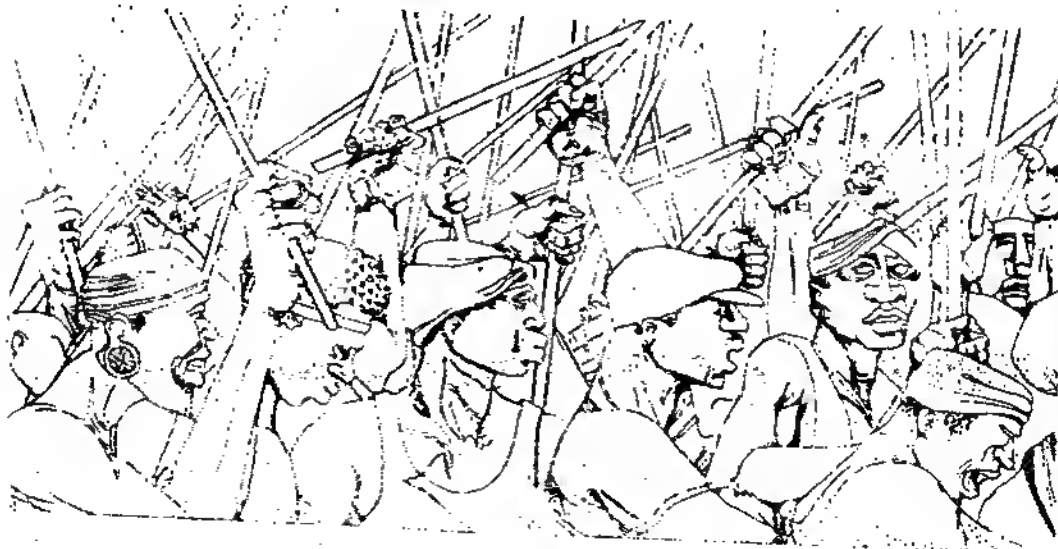
ARAB EXAMPLE

Third World countries are responding to the unity shown among the Middle East oil producing countries during the oil embargo last fall. They showed that the Third World countries could use their raw materials as a political weapon. The same way the exploiting countries use their aid, capital, and military as weapons.

The poor countries, according to US oil company plans, were supposed to rise up and criticize the Arab embargo and price rises. It is true these countries are the most seriously affected by oil price increases, despite the development bank established by the Arab countries. They will have to pay several times more for the manufactured goods they import from industrial countries. Plus they must pay more for the oil they need. Yet, at the UN General Session they generally have lined up on the side of the Arab countries. Why is this?

President Boumedienne cited some of the statistics that brought unity. He pointed out that, in recent years, even before the oil embargo:

- *The price of wheat (mainly from the US & Canada) was up 400%
- *The price of fertilizer was up almost 200%
- *The price of cement was up 400%
- *The price of steel was up 300%



These are not the prices consumers in the US pay, but are the export prices Third World countries must pay for these vital materials. Boumedienne noted that even though these price increases were difficult for poor countries to pay, there was no outcry by the developed countries on their behalf. Of course, the developed countries were making the profits.

To emphasize this problem, the Iranian Finance Minister pointed out that most Middle East crude oil had been very cheap ever since 1947, it had declined as low as \$1.30 a barrel. But the price of manufactured goods and food imported from the developed countries had risen several times over. Why, he asked, didn't the abundance of cheap oil for over 25 years help solve the problems of poverty and misery in the Third World?

THE "FREE WORLD" SYSTEM

This last question raised the real problem of the poor countries. Despite the "aid" that many get, as a whole they are getting poorer ever year, and are forced to bear the brunt of world-wide inflation. Their import prices are going up, while their raw material exports are staying the same price or declining. Giant multinational companies (most based in the US, like Exxon, Gulf, ITT, International Harvester, and Coca Cola) constantly need to keep expanding and investing the profits they make from overcharging consumers and underpaying workers.

They must invest their profits to keep growing, so they set up plants in Third World countries. They use the cheap labor power to exploit the rich natural resources of these countries. They have more money than any business or individual inside the country, so often they end up owning rights to natural resources as well as processing plants and other enterprises. This usually leads the poor country to develop in a lop-sided way, relying on one raw material for its survival; for example Columbia and coffee, Chile and copper, or Malaysia and tin.

The big corporations control the markets as well. With only one product to sell, countries must sell to a highly organized consumer. Usually one company or a few cooperating corporations set the price for the raw

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materials they will buy. Thus these prices are stable or falling.

If a country decides to set up a manufacturing plant to make some of the expensive goods it needs, the giant multinationals will call for free trade (no trade barriers) and crush the small national industry with a glut of cheap goods from Japan, Europe or the US. And all the time it is the same multinational corporations that have the monopoly on both ends of the trade: they buy for what they want to pay, and sell for what they want to get. They run it. This works with oil as well as other raw materials and manufactured goods.

WHO'S GOT THE POWER?

The United States and the USSR are the major powers contending for control of the rest of the world. At the UN conference, the USSR claimed that "detente" created


a favorable environment for improving these economic problems. The US, even more deeply involved in the victimization of the Third World, argued a similar line. 25

This clashed sharply with the predominant mood of the UN Special Assembly. The third world countries, regardless of the political system they practice, did not agree with the superpowers that it is becoming safer for everyone in the world to sleep at night. President Boumediene clearly said - "the gradual shift out of the cold war context" has meant that "tension and war have been transferred to Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Life for these countries, under the economic and ultimately military power of the super-powers is more dangerous than ever. Vietnam, Chile, and Cambodia are countries which got independence from old-style colonialism only to be faced with neo-colonialism and military intervention on a vast scale.

The People's Republic of China delegate, Vice Premier Teng Heiao-ping said that "ideas of pessimism and helplessness" being spread by the superpowers were unfounded. He reflected the spirit of the session pointing out, "It is not one or two superpowers that are really powerful; the really powerful are the Third World and the people in all countries uniting together and daring to fight and daring to win."

The Third World is mobilizing to unify in the face of the multinational corporations and the military power that backs them up making the world safe for exploitation. We are being exploited by these same forces, while our taxes and work goes to oppress our brothers and sisters in the Third World. We must unite and reject being used against them and against ourselves.



KENT STATE: WHO PULLED THE TRIGGER?



May 4th is the anniversary of the killing of four students at Kent State University by the Ohio National Guard. Recently, a Federal Grand jury returned indictments against eight present and former enlisted members for their role in the shooting.

Neither the governor nor the University President who were responsible for the Guard coming on the campus in the first place, were named in the indictments; nor was the officer who gave the order to shoot.

No one who has ever had riot training is going to believe that this Guard unit's members, without any orders, readied their weapons, went into firing position and started shooting at unarmed people on their own initiative. The Guard members were exhausted and scared; and when they got the order to fire, some of them did.

While some of the Guardsmen will be scapegoats for Kent State, there is no one being indicted for the similar murder of students at Jackson State University in Mississippi. These students were black, and their parents got nothing but intimidation and threats when they looked for justice.

At the most, these indictments are a small part of the overall lesson that we should draw from the whole affair. That lesson is how the National Guard is used by the government to suppress the American people in their struggles for decent working and living conditions, for an end to imperialist wars, and for an end to political repression.

FASCISM, KOREA-STYLE

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"Lt. Okamoto wants death for absenteeism from classes, death for patriotism, death for democracy, death for freedom, death for human dignity."

Here for your study is a full text of the so-called Emergency Measures No. 4, proclaimed on April 3, 1974 by South Korean dictator Park. Anyone who reads it will be shocked and stunned. Democracy and freedom, human dignity and national independence are crying for world-wide help.

ARTICLE 1. It shall be prohibited for any person to organize or participate in the National Democratic Youth-Students' league or any organizations affiliated or related therewith (hereinafter referred to as the Organizations), or to praise, incite or encourage the Organizations or activities thereof, or to communicate with member or members of the Organizations through assembly or correspondence, or to provide any member or members of the Organizations with places, facilities, goods or other conveniences for the purpose of facilitating concealment, assembly, communication or other activities of any member or members of the Organizations, or to affiliate directly or indirectly with the Organizations or of any member or members thereof.

ARTICLE 2. It shall be prohibited for any person to publish, print, possess, distribute, display or sell any document, picture, record or any written or printed matter concerning the Organizations or activities thereof.

ARTICLE 3. It shall be prohibited for any person to advocate instigate or propagate any act or acts which are prohibited in Article 1 and Article 2 of the present Emergency Measures.

ARTICLE 4. Any person who commits any act or acts which are prohibited in Articles 1 through 3 of the present Emergency Measures during the period prior to the proclamation thereof shall appear before law enforcement or intelligence authorities not later than the 8th day of April, 1974, and shall make a full disclosure as to the contents of such act or acts. Act or acts of which the foregoing disclosure has been made shall not be subject to punishment.

ARTICLE 5. It shall be prohibited for any student to engage in refusal of class attendance, lessons or examination, or in any other individual or collective activities such as assembly, demonstration, protest, or sitdown conducted in and around academic institutions, with the exception of ordinary classroom or research activities under guidance and supervision of authorized persons within such academic institutions: Provided, however, that this article shall not apply to ordinary or non-political activities in academic institutions.

ARTICLE 6. It shall be prohibited for any person to advocate instigate, propagate, broadcast, report, publish or otherwise communicate to others such act or acts as are prohibited by the present Emergency Measure.

ARTICLE 7. The Minister of Education may order expulsion or suspension from academic institutions of any student or students who violate the Emergency Measure, or may order dissolution of associations, societies or other student organizations, or may order abolishment of academic institutions whose student or students violate the present Emergency Measure. The Minister of Education may take such measures as are necessary for implementation of the foregoing order.

ARTICLE 8. Any person who violates the provisions of Articles 1 through 6 of the present Emergency Measures, and any person who does not observe an order issued by the Minister of Education under Article 7 of the present Emergency Measures, and any person who defames the present Emergency Measures, shall be punished by death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for not less than 5 years is imposed, suspension of qualification for the period of not more than 15 years may be concurrently imposed. In case of violation of provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 of the present Emergency Measures, any attempt, preparation or conspiracy thereof shall also be punished.

ARTICLE 9. Any person who violates any provision of the present Emergency Measure shall be subject to arrest, detention, search, or seizure, without warrant; and shall be tried and sentenced by the Emergency Court-Martial.

ARTICLE 10. Prosecutors of the Emergency Court-Martial may order seizure of documents or goods, even in cases where the person who violated the Emergency Measures is not to be indicted.

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ARTICLE 11. Regional military commanders shall assist the Mayor of Seoul, the Mayor of Pusan, and Provincial Governors if request for mobilization of Armed Forces is issued for the purpose of maintaining public order.

ARTICLE 12. The present Emergency Measures shall be effective from 2200 hours on April 3, 1974.



THE WHITE MAN
DRAFTS THE BLACK MAN
TO FIGHT THE YELLOW MAN
TO DEFEND THE COUNTRY
HE STOLE FROM THE RED MAN.

MALCOLM X

May 19, 1925 - Feb 21, 1965

30 LEGAL HELP

E.
M.
I.

We have all seen EMI. The superiors will try and cut the lowly EMI some slack and just impose EMI on a UCMJ offender. I have talked to people that would rather impose EMI than write a person up under the UCMJ. They rationalize that EMI is much better for the person than going to Mast. There is no record of EMI there for it will not hurt the person later on in his military career. This is fine and good I agree with them that it would be nice if it would not be abused. EMI is illegal under the UCMJ, and none of the armed forces is supposed to use it. The reason for EMI being illegal is that the only person that has the power to impose punishment on you is the commanding officer in charge of you. Article 15 of the UCMJ explains these very well.

If you are given EMI you can refuse to do it. There are many people that get EMI for only being a few minutes late when most of the time a report chit would not even make it to the captain. For something like that you could refuse the EMI. But if you get popped for something big like UA for 8 hours and have no excuse you would be better off to accept the EMI. There is one other thing you can do and that is do the EMI and then write up the person that told you to do the EMI. If you are going to write up one of your so called superiors you had better have some witness's to back you up. The captain will probably just throw it out but then again there might not be anymore EMI given out either.

Just remember that EMI is illegal and the person that

is giving it out is breaking the law. You do not have to do the EMI and you do have a few rights left to you in the military. You had better know what they are if you ever broken any of the rules. One of the ways to be told your rights is to be told them after you have been written up. Then, again, you just may want to know a few before you are popped— if so, just come by the New People's Center and rap about your troubles. There may be something that can be done about them. There are two civilian lawyers and two civilian counselors and many active-duty GIs that will rap about anything you have to get off your mind.....

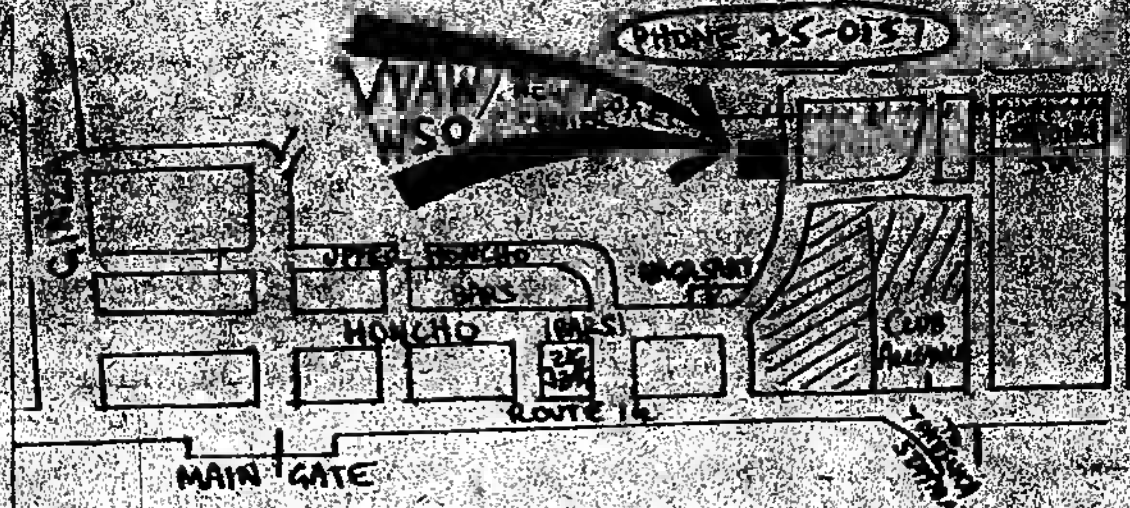
Lyle V. Daunt
USS Worden DLG 18



Knowledge of the law is only one helpful tool in a long and difficult fight. "Turning the Regs Around" is a handbook on military law and counseling. It explains:

- what to do about Article 15s and court-martials
- the right to demonstrate and exercise freedom of speech
- what discharges are available
- how to prepare 138s
- how to use the Uniform Code of Military Justice

It is written so that anybody can read and apply it, not just lawyers. It is intended mainly to help enlisted people understand military law.



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AT NEW PEOPLES CENTER P.O. Box 26 YOKOSUKA, JAPAN

HATHER'S GOING TO BE A
CONCERT!

We need:
**Bands
Equipment
PEOPLE!**

Likely date: June 30,
- outdoors -

Fun time again!

If you have ideas + help, come
to N.P.C. any Thursday at 7:30pm.

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FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
PEACE ORGANIZATION

PG-10
Black-Income
We the People
right to

PG-2
Demonstration
July 21-24th
Washington D.C.



Demands

Universal and
Unconditional Amity

* Single type
Discharge for
All Vets

* Decent benefits
for all vets

* Implement the
Paris Peace
Agreement -

- End all aid
to thieu
and Lon Nol

* - KICK
NIXON out
of office

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Department of Defense Directive 1325.6 - "possession of unauthorized material prohibited."

IF SOMEONE TAKES IT, YOU CAN
UNDER ART

ATTACHMENT (2)

100-44859

Volume 11 #5 June 6, 1974 FREE/DONATION Yoko

2

U.S. GI'S ABROAD WIN RIGHT TO DEMONSTRATE

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Court of Military Appeals has upheld the right of overseas servicemen to demonstrate against racism in the armed forces.

Private Ronald L. Alexander was court-martialed and convicted for participating in a takeover of his battalion commander's office. Thirty to forty indignant Black soldiers disobeyed several orders to "halt" and "disperse" in the 1970 incident. Nevertheless, the Court of Military Appeals (COMA) dismissed the charges against Brother Alexander.

Two of the three COMA judges ruled that the regulation prohibiting demonstrations did not apply to demonstrations against the military. The judges said regulation AR 100-201 was "intended to insure that no suspicion would arise that its (the Army's) members were intruding themselves and the force they represent into the political arena."

A demonstration within the Army against the Army's racist policies is not a direct part of the "political arena" of the country

that is being occupied; so AR 100-201 does not apply.

The decision upholds the rights of thousands of American G.I.s to freedom of speech and freedom of assembly for the purpose of redressing grievances against the military establishment.

SURVEILLANCE

Meanwhile, eighteen plaintiffs in a class action suit filed against the Secretary of Defense and other high-ranking Pentagon officials are seeking an end to surveillance of American civilians by the Army.

The eighteen Americans living in West Berlin filed charges in the Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. They stated

that the military is keeping dossiers (files) on American citizens thereby invading their right to privacy as defined in the U.S. Constitution. The keeping of secret state police files is also a violation of Department of Defense Directive 5200.27.

Other cases and suits are pending involving wiretapping, infiltration, blacklisting and mail

(From The Black Panther)



PHIL WITTE

tampering by Army intelligence agents. The crimes were committed against G.I. defense lawyers, clergymen, two members of a G.I. counseling collective and the Berlin Democratic Club and members of the staff of the G.I. newspaper *Forward*. The suit charges the Secretary of Defense,

et al., with violating the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The suit seeks destruction of the dossiers, an end to surveillance and payment of damages to the plaintiffs. □

3

THE FINAL SOLUTION TO THE HAIR PROBLEM ONE SHIP'S ANSWER



It is upon us once again. We on the USS Jason (AR-8) are faced with the great hair threat. The protein problem.

The problem however is soon to be solved. Yes, the military lifers are earnestly battling the threat. Discipline through haircuts. The Master at Arms force with their high intelligence level have clearly scoped this issue out, and decided hair must go. These brave men are checking everywhere. They are strategically posted throughout the ship to confiscate the I.D. cards of these hairy sailore. A brilliant strategy it is. Who would ever guess that these devoted men would volunteer to be stationed in the mess line to catch unsuspecting violatore? Experts are calling it a stroke of intellectual ability. They even guard our heads. Never will a man with untidy or long hair move his bowels on this ship.

This reporter would like to extend a special thanks to a man named Greenfield. This first class petty officer has let nothing stand in the way of performing his job. His professionalism is a mark of high accomplishment. This man clearly deserves more than the navy. Some people attribute the "lifer" (how I hate that word) with immaturity, incompetence, and prejudice, but clearly he is none of these. This reporter watched him move with grace and expertise last week while "doing his job." We especially liked the way he applied his intelligence and resourcefulness in the performance of his duty. While the men of this ship were working 12 hours a day, seven days a week, he's there. The ability of hardworking men is truly commendable.

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What makes us prouder yet here on the Jason is we have not one but two professionals here on the Jason MAA force. The CMAA deserves the bulk of our praise. Joe Gagnon our man in khaki. Its hard to describe the eense of pride we have when we see that gold Marshall Dillon badge pinned proudly to his Navy chest. Few men have the capability to enell long hair. Yes, it'e true. Amazing ae it may sound, from the inside of hie office he is able to detect and deter the threat. Hie epeciality is the Afro. For some strange unknown reason he even knowe when it is packed down. The pride this reporter feels when he eeyes "hold it eailor, oan I eee your ID card?" is unmeasureable. We spoke with Gagnon while he was writing his reenlistment speech several monthe ago. ~~(Before the great hair threat.)~~ "You know," he said, "I see trouble in the days to come. With all the trouble the world has today, we sure as hell don't need hair. After all how many times has Yul Brynner been a threat to democracy?" I couldn't help but be awed by the ability of thie man to grasp world problems. "Chief," I said, "I certainly admire you and would like..." He interrupted me to aek me how to spell reenlist.

In a world where criminals abound, it's reessuring to know you're on a ship where integrity is beyond reproach. I only wish that hair wasn't such a problem. As Chief Gagnon put it "perhaps someday humans won't grow that shit."



Horror of the Chilean Coup

"I was living in an apartment house very near the center of town, and I could see very clearly from my windows and from my balcony the actual air attack on the presidential palace, the bombing of the Yapur and Sumar factories in Santiago, and the attacks on the poblaciones, the poor working class areas, by these Hawker Hunter jets, by tanks."

Professor Jim Ritter was recalling the military coup in Chile last September 11. He'd gone there in February, 1972, to teach physics at the Catholic University in Santiago. "I leapt at the chance" to teach there, he said. "I thought it would be very exciting." He taught for a year at the Catholic University, "and I liked it so much that I decided to stay in Chile. I taught for a semester at the University of Chile, also in Santiago, and in fact I was in the process of renewing my contract for another year when the coup came." He was arrested in a dragnet house-to-house search, then imprisoned in the national stadium where the military was holding some 12,000 prisoners, most of whom were beaten, tortured, or killed.

BIRD: When were you arrested and why?

JIM RITTER: I was arrested about a week and a half after the coup. The ostensible reason wasn't very important. I had an out-of-date visa, and my visa was being renewed, and generally it takes about six months to renew a visa. But that was never mentioned after I was arrested. When I was beaten, for example, the soldiers were accusing us of being foreigners who had been paid to come to Chile to kill Chileans, and they were going to show us that they were going to kill us instead. We were dangerous foreigners.

I was first taken to a military barracks, and they were full up and couldn't take any more prisoners. So then we were loaded on the trucks and taken down to the national stadium.

BIRD: What types of things went on in the stadium?

RITTER: We were being held not in the bleachers but inside the stadium itself. The section I was in, they were using the locker rooms as cells, locker rooms built to hold about 11 men. We had about 180

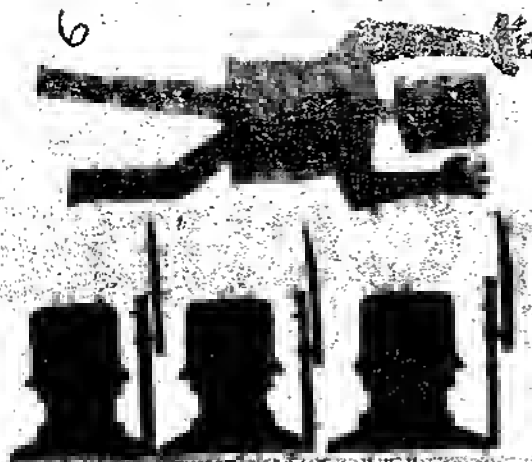
prisoners in each. By the time I got there, they were so crowded that there was no more room, even standing room. We were issued one blanket each. And we were fed twice a day, dried bread and beans, which was an improvement over the first week when we weren't fed at all.

The main occupation in the section I was in was waiting for interrogation. Because I was an American, I was given some sort of special treatment. I got interrogated the following day after my arrest by a civilian detective who had been, as he told me very proudly, a 1965 graduate of the International Police Academy in Washington, DC, and who gave me a very mild interrogation.

While I was waiting to be interrogated, I saw a Belgian being carried out, and they weren't so kind with him. He was unconscious and bleeding. Later on, I met the results of other interrogations, a worker, for example, who had been beaten on his back with a rubber hose filled with cement until he was semi-conscious and paralyzed.

I talked to students from the technical university who had been there since the first day of the coup. They told me about the first week when officers, for example, would order their men to fire point blank and at random into the crowds of prisoners. One guy saw four prisoners drop within three feet of him. They would take prisoners out, six or eight prisoners at a time at random, line them up against the wall in full view of the other prisoners, club them against the head with rifle butts, and then shoot them in the back. The police took a group of about eight or 10 prisoners out and had them run around an enclosed courtyard, again in full view of the other prisoners, and used them for target practice until they were all dead. This went on during the first week.

By the time I was arrested, luckily they were killing people not in the stadium, but outside. We heard machine gun bursts every night from below the stadium.



BIRD: Did you see the coup coming?

RITTER: There was no doubt that it was coming. Everybody knew that it was inevitable, certainly after the March elections [in 1973] when [President Salvador] Allende had gained in voting strength over his presidential campaign of 1970. The Right said directly, openly—the SNA [Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura], the organization of big landowners, said that if the opposition did not gain the two-thirds [of Congress] necessary to overthrow Allende legally, then the only way out for Chile, from their point of view of course, would be a military coup d'état.

It was certainly clear to CUT, Central Unica de Trabajadores, the central union of all the unions in Chile. [CUT had called a series of alerts throughout July and August to prevent a coup—Editor.] CUT called an alert the night of the 10th of September. They asked the workers to occupy the factories that night because they knew that the coup was coming. And of course it came the following morning.

So it certainly was not a surprise, but what was a surprise to most of us was the sheer ferocity of the coup. We expected something along the lines—if it came and if it were successful—of the types of coups that other Latin American countries have had. Instead what happened was something that my Brazilian friends who lived through the 1964 coup and my Bolivian friend who'd been through the Banzer coup had never seen anything like in terms of the sheer bloodshed and torture. It was only comparable to the types of things that went on in Indonesia in 1965 and in the Sudan in 1971.

BIRD: Can you see, looking back, the reason for that ferocity?

RITTER: In a way, the ferocity was predicted by the Right. I remember the debate in Congress after

the June 29th attempted coup, the Right started talking about Jakarta. Yelling across the floor of the Congress things like, "Remember what happened in Jakarta. We got this in store for you."

A high Chilean military officer was quoted as saying to a sailor who had been arrested, something to the effect—and this was quoted in all the papers—"Do you really expect that any left-wing leader will be left alive after we get through? We are not playing games."

BIRD: Weren't there any preparations made to forestall the coup, if people saw it coming?

RITTER: It's a bit difficult to talk about. Let me say this: there were efforts made for resistance, plans made, training done. It was a very difficult situation. I remember right after the attempted coup on the 29th, that there was a big demonstration, a very spontaneous one, in fact. The workers marched into the Constitution Square to applaud Allende. And the two cries that they were shouting were, "Arm the workers, arm us"; and, "Close the National Congress." Allende got on the balcony and said, "I cannot arm the workers, this is forbidden by law."

That was a law passed a year before which gave all control of arms to the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces had the right to go into anybody's home or place of work to search for weapons. This law which had been passed in 1972 had never been implemented until the day after the coup [the attempted coup of June 29—Ed.]. The day after the coup, almost every other day, there was a raid on a factory, only on factories, only on the Left. They would go into the factory, they would look for arms, they almost would never find any. They would just simply take away machinery from the factories, so the factories couldn't operate.

In the case of Lana Austral, a wool, textile factory in the south, they shot one worker and bayoneted another. The obvious point here was to increase the friction between the working class and the private soldiers in the army, so as to prepare the sort of atmosphere for a coup, one in which the army would feel itself separated from the masses of the Chilean people. And to a large extent, I think that it worked.

BIRD: How extensive was the bombing of factories?

RITTER: The major ones that were hit—that I know of personally—were the major textile firms which did resist and which were attacked and in which hundreds of workers died inside. In one of the cordones, industrial belts, the army surrounded the entire cordon and moved in factory by factory. In the first factory, the workers had fought until they ran out of ammunition. They were then called upon to

surrender. They surrendered and walked out of the building and were shot down where they were.

The workers in the other factories could see this and realized that at this point they were going to be in a suicidal massacre if they remained. They managed to slip through the army lines, and almost all of them got out.

So the resistance that there was in the factories was smashed in a completely brutal fashion, very early on. It was simply moved in with Hawker Hunter jets, with the tanks, and level any opposition. It was to serve as a warning for anybody else that any kind of armed resistance would be suicidal.

In spite of this, it's amazing how long resistance did hold out. Long after I left, people would tell me that every night you would hear machine gun battles and fighting in the streets of Santiago.

BIRD: What kind of resistance is there now in Chile?

RITTER: Basically, as I understand it, the attempt is to rebuild the contacts between the party leadership and the base. The junta was most successful, in terms of the people it killed and imprisoned, in hitting at the middle level cadres, the union officials at the factory level of all the left-wing parties, and including the Christian Democratic union leaders. All

known party militants were taken away and killed or imprisoned, except for those who managed to go into hiding.

Speaking to friends of mine who worked in various factories around Santiago, when they went back to work finally at gunpoint—the factories were occupied and the work is done under the machine guns of the Armed Forces—you found usually in every factory some 10% of the work force missing. With no word of them. And they never returned. So the first task of the resistance is to rebuild the contact between the leadership, which by and large is still intact, and the masses of the Chilean people. This will take some time.

Already you have strikes. Even though strikes have been outlawed. There have been a series of illegal strikes in the construction industry, for example, and in certain areas of mining, by workers who at first were simply mowed down, but who have at tremendous sacrifice managed to win a couple of cases. The strikes were necessary because the government has instituted a policy of essentially legalizing black market prices of food, which means, according to General [Augusto] Pinochet himself, an inflation of 1,600%. While at the same time, of course, freezing wages.

And this coupled with a policy of mass firings: almost all your friends were fired, not for being party militants—they shoot you for that—but for simply having been hired during the Allende government period. They were forced at gun point to sign "volun-



8
Early resignations" when they received their September paychecks. Which means they are not eligible for unemployment and have not been able to find any work since then. And the unemployment rate has gone from 2-3% under Allende to 13-15% now.

BIRD: How are they going to live?

RITTER: They are not, quite frankly. There is simply no way. They can't afford the food. Even those who are working find it difficult to afford the food now. Even the middle class, among which the junta had some support in the beginning, who hated Allende, hated *los rotos*, the broken ones, as they call the poor—but this support has been evaporating as the economic situation has worsened for all but the richest stratum of Chilean society.

BIRD: Los rotos? Can you tell us about the class hatred?

RITTER: Well, I mean it was unbelievable. I had never seen anything like it before. I witnessed the right-wing demonstrations on Alameda, the main street which my building faced. In the women's demonstrations, for example, the women would drive down from the Barrio Alto, the rich residential area in Santiago. They'd park their cars behind my building—you could see just rows and rows of Mercedes Benzes—and then they'd walk the one block over to Alameda. They'd march two blocks down Alameda, shouting their slogans about how hungry they were.

But the main slogans were that Allende and all the leaders of the Unidad Popular [UP] were homosexuals. This was the big cry of the Right: "Maticon! Maticon!"

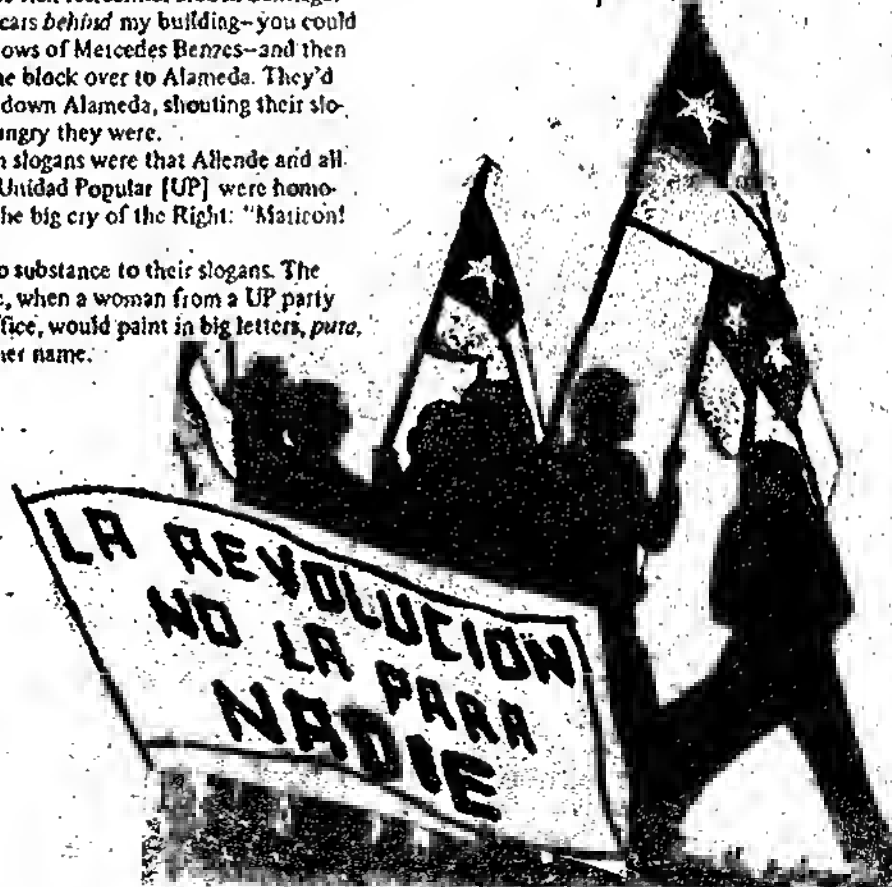
There was no substance to their slogans. The Right, for example, when a woman from a UP party was running for office, would paint in big letters, *pura*, prostitute, across her name.

And their faces! Their eyes would bulge, and they would have this horrible striation on their faces, and they would say, "The communists are terrible." They had no word for it. "They are all *maricones*. They ought to be killed." It was incredible. There was simply no point in dialog at any level, on any rational basis at all. They simply hated the poor. They were quite open about their hatred on a pure class basis.

I remember after Tomas Moro [the presidential residence] was destroyed, the junta as part of its campaign to discredit Allende was talking about how they uncovered rooms full of sexual devices and pictures. I was told this by a detective who took part in the raid on Tomas Moro, and he told about how they had found pictures of Allende and Fidel in bed together—right?—and of Allende and members of his cabinet—right?—having homosexual relationships. This was part of the main thrust of the attempt to discredit Allende.

The ideology is so bankrupt that they ultimately have to resort to this sort of emotionally meaningful—to them—insults.

(from *Great Speckled Bird*, Atlanta)



THE LITTLE ROCK⁹ RACISM: IN THE NAVY'S BEST TRADITION

Nearly six months after the first incident, the facts of Navy racism on board the USS LITTLE ROCK, flagship of the Sixth Fleet, are finally being revealed. For months, blacks had been protesting conditions on board, including racist supervisors, giving blacks duty in liberty ports, unequal treatment at sick call, giving blacks the most demeaning jobs on the mess decks, and general institutionalized racism. The captain ignored complaints, and only the blacks looked upon the incidents as racial, and they comprised less than four per cent of the 1300-man crew.

The brothers started to meet and discuss their grievances and rumors would spread about what they were doing. On November 8, a white sailor hit Eulie Jesse over the head with a wrench, screaming "I'm gonna kill you nigger," while the ship was cruising the Med at the height of the Middle East war. A few days before, a white Marine from the ship had beaten a black on the beach. The result of this was a rebellion during which, at one point, 200 whites with knives, pipes and spikes tried to corner the 50 blacks. Altho the captain calmed the whites down at the time, none of the brothers trusted him because he had done nothing before.

This lack of trust has been justified by the situation now. Eleven brothers are the only ones still facing court-martial, for riot and assault. The white who bashed Jesse with a wrench was acquitted and the marine was given short brig time and transferred to Camp Lejeune. No white sailor was charged with assembling with weapons.

Captain Cullin, CO of the ship, has convened the courts, despite the prohibition against an officer convening a court in which he is personally involved. It has taken months of protest for the brothers to win the right not to have officers off the LITTLE ROCK act as jurors.

One of the accused, Martin Williams, asks, "Why are only blacks being charged? Why? Because this is just an everyday example of discrimination and racism that exists on board the LITTLE ROCK and every other ship in the Navy." 11-

10 Indeed, there have been hundrede of incidents aboard other ships, the so-called "riots" on the KITTY HAWK and the SUMTER, and the strike on the CONSTELLATION, being the most publicized of the Vietnam-era. During the MidEast war, a protest on the INDEPENDENCE resulted in the captain ceneor-ing all mail off the ship, and three black marinse on the IWO JIMA, were transferred to separate ships for oppoeing the involvement of the US in the war.

Supporters of the brothere on the LITTLE ROCK are asking that letters of protest be written to Congress, in particou-lar to Ron Dellums (Calif.) and John Conyere (Mich.), who are following the case.

"THERE'S NO RACIAL
PREJUDICE IN THE
U.S. NAVY—



I'm not **Prejudiced** **EMT**

You hear some people saying these days, "Blacke have al-ready gotten too much." These same people will probably also say "All the good jobs are going to Blacks." The latset fi-gures from the US Geneus Bureau prove that this just isn't true.

By the late 1960's, median income of Black families had slowly risen to 1/2 of white income. Then in 1971, it drop-

ped to 60%, and in 1972 to 59% of white income. To those whites who say, "Blacks have gotten too much" we ask, "How would you like to support a family on 59% of what you are making now?"

Here are some of the other conclusions of the census study on relative position of black and white families over the past five years:

*** Black unemployment rose to 10% or twice as high as white unemployment (5%). Black unemployment had been going down.

*** Only 30% of Black families make over \$10,000 a year, compared with 54% of white families.

*** Unemployment among Black teenagers has risen from 26% in 1967 to 34% today.

*** The number of Black families below the government's "poverty line" has gone up, while the number of whites has gone down.

*** Infant mortality for Black babies is twice as high as infant mortality for white babies.

*** Only 4% of all Blacks hold manager or administrative jobs compared with 11% for whites.

In short, the gains made by Blacks during the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s are now being reduced or taken away. Even during the 1960's, Blacks were far from achieving equality.

The Income Gap

	Per Cent of Black to White	Median Income (Blacks)	Median Income (Whites)
1964	50%	\$3,724	\$6,858
1965	50%	3,886	7,251
1966	58%	4,507	7,792
1967	59%	4,875	8,234
1968	60%	5,360	8,937
1969	61%	5,999	9,794
1970	61%	6,279	10,236
1971	60%	6,440	10,572
1972	59%	6,440	11,540

12 Even though we now see more Blacks in TV commercials (Mrs. Olson now lays Folgers on black housewives.) We should remember this only means jobs for a few black actors. The vast majority of black families are worse off now than they were five years ago.

(from Wildcat)

RACISM IS...

USED BY THE PEOPLE
ON THE TOP TO DIVIDE PEOPLE
ON THE BOTTOM... SO THE
PEOPLE ON TOP CAN STAY
ON TOP...



A YOUTHFUL CRY

BY

TOM
BARRETT
USS OK CITY
(CLG-5)

People tryin' to live,
How they hate to give;
People playin' their game,
You know we're all the same!

Who knows right from wrong,
Who knows what is truth;
Who will tell me about life,
Who will hang on society's noose?

How can you do this to me,
Playin' with my life;
This is just like killin' me,
Or am I dead now?

Am I too young to die?
Can this game be war?
Who sits there pushing the buttons?
Push the one that opens the door!

My life to them; a problem?
They say I'm not a "man"
Who will explain this world to me?
I don't think anyone can!

I can't stay here any longer!
I'm dyin' every day
Should I pull this trigger
or maybe I should - "Bang"



SLICK DICK

13

There's a guy you should know
Lives in a big white house
When the people ask, "What ya up to, Dick?"
Slick Dick's innocent as a mouse!

He's got a gimmick called "National Security"
Wants to hold the country together;
Ask him about his runaway tapes,
You'll get, "How's the weather!"

He talks about "Executive Privilege,"
Says we got to draw the line;
Says people's getting a little bit nosy;
Says everthing's gonna be fine!

Slick Dick your playing the "big game" today,
And I know ya got a losin' team;
That's not such a hot double-play combination
Ehrlichman to Haldeman to Dean.

Your losin', the score's 75 to 25 per cent,
Your a fool if ya think ya got a chance;
Funny how you can face the people
With that same old "song and dance."

Slick Dick, you pig, pack your bags,
The landlord wants you out;
Your dirty money won't pay the rent,
How loud do we have to shout?

"Get out! Get out!" we won't be fooled,
And we'll say it till we burst;
The next guy may not be a whole lot better,
But I doubt if he could be any worse!

BY
TOM
BARRETT



VVAW/WSO DEMONSTRATION

Last December a national meeting of VVAW/WSO adopted a national strategy that includes four days of actions in Washington D.C., from July 1-4. The following demands will be raised individually during the first days and jointly during the big march and rally on July 4th.

— DEMANDS —

- *Universal and unconditional amnesty
- *Single type discharge for all vets
- *Decent benefits for all vets
- *Implement the Paris Peace Agreement and all aid to Thieu and Lon Nol
- *Kick Nixon out

Amnesty

The question of whether or not to grant amnesty has been kicked around for a long time. Many people have spoken out for amnesty. VVAW/WSO is demanding amnesty for all draft resisters, military resisters, people in military prison for resisting, those who are living underground, and veterans with less than honorable discharges. I feel that people who left home possibly never to return; people who resisted the military after being in the armed forces; and people who made statements and took action that caused them to be punished by the brass--are the real heroes of the Indochina War. Without their resistance we would still be in Vietnam, more than we are now. But what kind of reward do they get? They are exiled from their homes, family and friends. They get bad discharges which keep them from getting jobs, they get put into prisons and they are denied their rightful benefits as American citizens. After the Civil War, President Lincoln granted amnesty to the people of the south who fought against the north. So if Lincoln could grant amnesty to people who took up arms against the United States, why can't Nixon grant amnesty to these people who said "no"? The

WASH., D.C. ¹⁵

JULY 1-4



people who need amnesty now deserve it more than the people of the Civil War because the draft resisters did not wage a bloody war like the rebels did and they didn't fight for slavery, but for freedom.

Decent Benefits for Vets

The vets who stay in are getting hassled because they are thinking for themselves, trying to make the military better. But the Brass does not like this because a better military will mean less power for them. So to keep people from changing the military, the brass finds ways of getting the GIs kicked out, usually on less than honorable discharges. GIs get screwed out of decent jobs and the benefits that were promised to them when they joined or were drafted. The military should be just like a civilian job, where a person can quit or be fired without his discharge following him for the rest of his life.

The VA is reluctant to let vets have the benefits they have earned, and has been known for years for its red tape. We must rid the VA of its bureaucracy and insure that every vet shares equally in the benefits, regardless of rank when in the military.

16

The US government has a history of violating peace treaties and agreements, so it's not a surprise to hear it is violating the peace accords made with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the Thieu government. The agreement states the "US will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam," and require the dismantling of all military bases in the south run by the US. It also says that "foreign countries shall... refrain from re-introducing into these two countries... munitions and war materiel (and) the internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference." The news, published and word-of-mouth, makes it clear what is going on. Okinawa marinas sat in a float off the coast of Cambodia, the Midway is homeported in Yokosuka, a new Air Force wing is coming to Yokota soon and defense is still the major part of our tax dollar. The Thieu government gets 86.3% of its income from American aid. What can you do about it? You can sign the letter of support for me to take to Washington and you can write your congressman and tell him what's going on.

Throw the Bum Out.

Of course, everyone knows about Nixon and the games he has been playing on the people of America. Everyone knows that removing him isn't going to solve all the problems. But I think that if he is kicked out of office and a new presidential election is held, without all the money that has been spent in the past, with people thoroughly checking out the histories of the candidates, then we can begin to check the cancer that is killing our country.

If anybody can get leave and come to Washington, meet me at the Washington Monument on July 4. Just ask for the sailor from Japan. See ya in Washington.

George W. Gardner, III
USS OKLAHOMA CITY
OLG-5



SIGN THE LETTER!

17

(This letter will be read in Washington D.C., during the demonstrations July 1-4 by a member of Yokosuka VVAW/WSO. If you support these ideas, your signature will help the push to put them into effect.)

Greetings from the VVAW/WSO chapter in Yokosuka, Japan and the 10,000 military prisoners stationed here. We regret we can not attend this great rally in strength, but for obvious reasons it is impossible.

Our chapter in Yokosuka is made up of many active-duty servicemen from Yokosuka Naval Base as well as from the many ships homeported here. We cannot demonstrate for our beliefs, because of laws that make participation by servicemen overseas in political activities illegal, but through the help of four civilians we have been able to resist the Brass' repression to a large extent.

We would like to express our support of VVAW/WSO's objectives, and the following demands:

*Universal and unconditional amnesty for draft resisters and military resisters, those who are the real heroes of the war, because they mustered up the courage to say NO, we won't be a part of your unjust imperialistic war. And for those who did get in, and saw the farce of the war and received less-than-honorable discharges, we join in the demand for a single-type discharge, one that doesn't punish a person for life because he refused to participate in the wonton slaughter of people carrying on a glorious struggle for liberation. This single-type discharge should be retroactive. The military should have the benefits of a civilian job, i.e., unions representing the people who do the work, opportunity to leave when a person feels he doesn't want to be a part of it any longer, and a process of firing that doesn't punish you for life.

*From our optimum position in Japan, we can see that the US is merely waiting in the wings for the people's liberation movements in South Vietnam and Cambodia to slip up, whereupon the US will pounce upon these two countries like the hungry vulture it is. The war still goes on, and it will continue as long as we fail to implement the Peace Agreement we signed in Paris in January 1973, and support the fascist regimes of Thieu and Lon Nol. The US is building up military power here in Yokosuka, with the homeporting of the air-

18 aircraft carrier MIDWAY and many other ships. It is obvious that the US is ready for another imperialistic war in Asia. We must put a stop to this.

*We are all familiar with the ridiculous way the Veterans Administration is treating Viet Vets, the unnecessary red tape, the inadequate medical facilities for those who need it, and the general screw-job the VA is trying to give Vietnam Vets. Even though he went halfway around the world to fight the unjust war and received an honorable discharge, Viet Vets trying to get the benefits they rightly earned are met with a mountain of resistance. We demand that the VA get its head out of its ass and give the Viet Vet his rightful benefits.

*One of the main problems with meeting our objectives is Nixon. He has also brought economic disaster and political repression to the US as well as to a good part of the world. He is a malignant cancer that must be removed if we are to survive without a police state. Our course is clear-- Kick Nixon Out!

NAME

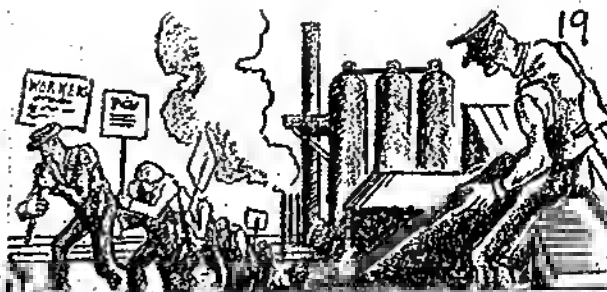
SHIP/UNIT

SEND TO PO BOX 26 YOKOSUKA , OR BRING TO NEW PEOPLES CENTER



Reading

We the People



We all studied history in school, learning names and dates of "important" people and events. Does any of that explain what is happening now—why there is a war in Asia or why inflation increases by 10% per year? Leo Huberman, in We The People, looks at American history as a process, rather than a series of isolated events, with ordinary people, workers in factories, farms and homes, making things change. He sees history from the point of view of the common people, not the "leaders."

From the beginning, there were classes in America; people who were economically better off than others. Also from the beginning, and ever since, the people below have had to fight for their rights. The people who did most of the fighting in the Revolution were the small farmers and traders, who worked hard for a living. The rich, the governors, big landowners and merchants, were the generals who gained the most from the fighting. They wrote the Constitution, but were forced to include its most democratic parts by pressure from those below.

After independence, the north and south developed different economies, and thus different societies. The north industrialized, and factory owners encouraged immigration to fill their need for workers. It was the workers who built the economy, getting no benefits and being replaced as soon as they complained or burned themselves out.

In the south, the economy was based on agriculture, cotton, big plantations and slavery. Because the economies were different, the needs of the two regions were directly opposed. The election of Lincoln marked the political victory of the north, the south seceded, and the Civil War began, to protect the northern economy. The northern abolitionists, primarily women and blacks, and the southern slave rebellions, forced industrialists to take an anti-slavery position, serving their own needs for more workers. Blacks were no



RADICALS OF THE 1770's

longer slaves, but were at the mercy of wage-payers. Women still could not vote, but more people had a share in the country. The Civil War was, like all wars, however, a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight."

By 1890, the power of the owners of industry, concentrated in fewer hands, was greater than ever. Industry was more productive than agriculture and it was said the "US is ruled from Wall St." Friction between owners and workers was increasing, and labor organizations and unions were being formed. Workers wanted more power and a higher standard of living and the owners then, as now, resisted every advance tooth and nail.

The owners had the power of the government on their side. For example, in the town of Pullman, owned by the company, wages were cut 33%, as rents and prices remained the same. The workers struck and the American Railway Union called a boycott of Pullman cars. The federal government, at the demand of the owners, sent in troops, and a federal court prohibited picketing, discussion and jailed the leaders. The strike was broken.

Workers were learning their power and started winning some victories. The owners had to give in to some people, and skilled workers won higher wages. But unskilled workers, women and Third World people were kept on the bottom. The military was used against strikers, as the owners gave as little as possible by dividing some workers from the rest.

When the Depression struck in 1929, it came as a surprise to many, but Huberman explains the progression that made it inevitable. The economy, despite the New Deal, did not recover until World War II. People could not pay for everything they produced, so things like bombs had to be produced, sold to the government, blown up and more sold. Today, it is still true that defense spending supports the economy while inflation, government debt and unemployment keep growing. As long as the economy is based on profit, not people's needs, profits will rise while workers, unemployed, women and Third World people will suffer.

We The People has its shortcomings: it all but ignores the struggles of women, Third World people and Indians and it only goes as far as 1947. However, it starts answering questions that are unanswered by school and the government. It shows how history moves forward, by people pushing. It is available, along with other materials on American history, at the New People's Center.



FACORY WORKERS

PEOPLE'S BOOKSTORE

Going on a cruise soon? Check out these books + pamphlets at New Peoples Center (map on back page). This list is partial...

Century of Struggle -- A history of women's struggles in the United States, ends with getting the vote in 1920

\$3.95

Grapes of Wrath -- by John Steinbeck, one of the greatest American novels; people vs. dust and big money

\$1.50

We, The People -- see story on page 19

\$3.95

Labor's Untold Story -- Victories, and losses, of working people that's left out of most history books

\$2.50

Free Fire Zone -- Short stories by Vietnam Veterans on their lives in the combat zone

\$2.95

Autobiography of Malcolm X -- life of one of America's greatest black leaders, killed by the government in 1965.

\$1.50

Soledad Brother -- The letters of George Jackson while a prisoner in California; moving political book

\$1.50

If They Come in the Morning -- Angela Davis and others speak for political prisoners in the US

\$1.25

Introduction to Socialism -- a good outline of the two competing systems in the world, capitalism and socialism

\$1.95

PAMPHLETS

International Runaway Shop \$.50 Ask A Marine \$.25
Soldiers and Strikers \$.40

Discharge Information (Medical, CO, Unsuitability)

DISCRIMINATION²³ IN JAPAN

As in the US, there is discrimination in Japan. The 7,000,000 Korean and Chinese residents are politically and economically oppressed. They were either tricked or physically forced to come to Japan. Many were forced to work in mining, doing the jobs Japanese laborers didn't want to do. Their conditions were similar to the slaves the US imported to work in the cotton fields. Many people died from overwork, malnutrition, and accidents.

Korean and Chinese people who still live in Japan are not given fundamental human rights or considered citizens, they are allowed to pay taxes of course. Economic and social discrimination means they still have the lowest paying and most demeaning jobs.

Another group of people subject to discrimination are the Burakumen or "outcasts." The 3 million burakumen are Japanese racially. During the feudal ages of Japan, the rulers attempted to divide people up to stop the growing resistance to their rule. They designated the members of the lowest classes as "outcasts." So others felt even if they were low, some group was below them.

In the feudal ages, these outcasts were forced to wear special clothes and cut their hair in a special way. They also were not allowed to take regular jobs. Up to the present day many are forced to work with animals and hides. They are still "outcasts" today. Many still do leatherwork others are forced to do temporary work for large industrial firms. Intermarriage between burakumen and ordinary Japanese is not allowed.

To fight against discrimination, the "outcasts" established the "League for the Liberation of the Outcast Community" (Baraku Kaiho Domei). They are fighting all forms of discrimination. They are also defending Ishikawa, the defendant in the "Sayama Discrimination Case."

This case began 12 years ago in Sayama, an area near Tokyo. A high school girl was raped and murdered. The police set a trap for the murder, but as a result of their own

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incompetence he got away. The bad publicity they got, meant they had to arrest someone right away. There was an "outcast" community nearby, so the police arrested and framed a young member of the "outcast" community-Ishikawa. He was told he would be immediately executed if he didn't admit his guilt.

Ishikawa, like other outcasts, came from a very poor family and had little education. He saw no way of fighting the police frame-up, so he did the only thing that could possibly save his life- he "confessed." He was found guilty and given the death sentence. He realized he had been lied to, he appealed to a higher court strongly asserting his innocence. Many people realizing that Ishikawa is a victim of discrimination, and believing the proof of his innocence have been working for his release.

The League of Outcasts, Organizations of Japanese and Korean People, and Japanese supporters are working for Ishikawa's release and an end to discrimination.

YOU ARE THE PEOPLE; MAKE YOURSELF COUNT. BY SAMI CIGER



"NIXON WOULD BE PROUD OF THEIR COMPETITIVE SPIRIT, HENLEY."

CAPTAIN'S MAST

FIGHT

FTN

BACK!

FTN



25
NOT GUILTY-COME, COME
NOW- EVERYBODY'S GUILTY-
WHY I'M SO GUILTY I
HAVE TO TURN OFF THE
LIGHTS TO UNDRESS
AT NIGHT- AND WHEN
I SAY "PLEAD" I MEAN
I WANT YOU BOYS TO GET
ON YOUR KNEES AND
PLEAD AND BEG FOR
MERCY



When facing Article 15 punishment, you are entitled to have a "personal representative" (who may or may not be a lawyer) accompany you. With or without such a representative, there are things you can do to minimize your punishment.

The first thing that must be recognized is that you will be found guilty. The Manual for Courts-Martial does not even talk about any other possibility. It provides that the accused can present any matters in defense and extenuation and mitigation he wishes, and then non-judicial punishment can be "awarded". See para. 133. If you are really not guilty, you are probably better off demanding a special court martial, but you should discuss that with a lawyer first, since being innocent doesn't necessarily mean you will be found innocent. If you are in the Navy or Marines, and attached to or embarked on a vessel, (that means on a ship, either in port or at sea), you can't refuse non-judicial punishment, so you have to prepare a defense. The main thing to do, however, is prepare extenuation and mitigation.

Extenuation and mitigation is a military legal term. It means showing that you are a good guy, you do your

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work well, and maybe that there was some unusual reason why you did what you did. NJP is supposed to be "corrective in nature" (para. 129b, MCM), so the main thing to show is that whatever you did won't happen again. To the extent you can show this, you can argue that you should not be punished, or your punishment should be suspended.

Find as many people in your division, or who know you, who will say good things about you (you are entitled to have any witnesses you want present). Of course, the higher ranking they are, the better. But people you work with, of your rank or lower, who will say that you do your share of the work, help other people out, contribute to morale, or do anything else beneficial, are important too. If they want to come in person, they can and should. If not, they should write statements.

Para. 129b provides guidelines for "awarding" NJP. It doesn't seem to be common practice that they are followed, perhaps because they aren't often mentioned. It is not unlikely that the average commander doesn't really know that they exist. They should be argued very strongly, and it is for this purpose that a personal representative would probably be most useful. The MCM says that suspension of punishment is normally warranted the first time someone is up for NJP. Beyond that, it strongly urges probation, so that the commander can evaluate a person's performance before he is actually punished. You should read this section carefully before going in front of the commander. In fact, you should read all of Chapter XXVI, but para. 129b is the most important.

Of course, if you have positive proof you are not guilty, you can present it. In cases involving criminal behavior, and not violations of discipline (drug use as opposed to UA, for example), you can argue that you should be found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. This is logical, since that is the normal standard of proof in a criminal case. Unfortunately, the logic escapes most commanders. While it is possible to be found not guilty, or to have your case dismissed, you certainly should not depend on it. Matters in extenuation and mitigation are the key to getting over at Art. 15'e. In fact, they also provide the kind of proof that would make a commander believe you are not guilty. For some reason, they seem to think that a person who does his job well is less likely to do anything else wrong. Did you know, for instance, that the command of a certain unnamed aircraft carrier, homeported in Yoko-

suka, thinks the only people who use drugs are the ones 27
who have disciplinary problems?

As in any legal proceeding, you will do better if you prepare. Don't rely on the system to bring in witnesses favorable to you (you should know by now not to rely on the system to do anything favorable to you). Talk to all the potential witnesses, either yourself or, preferably, through a representative. Know what they are going to say. If possible, have them write it down. Find witnesses who will say good things about you. Prepare what you want to say. Remember, the more squared away you sound to the commander, the lighter your punishment will be. Finally, whatever your punishment is, argue forcefully that it should be suspended, that you should be placed on probation, and that you will prove during the probation that it won't happen again.

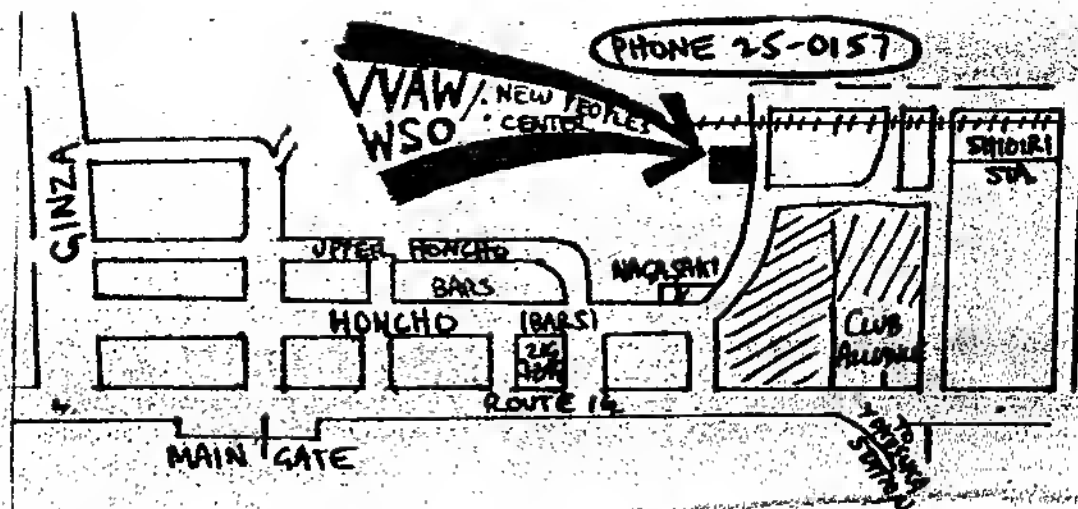
On March 22, 1974, Seaman Donald G. Crews was sentenced to 3 days bread & water and a \$50 fine by a captain's mast on board the USS Vesole (DD 878). He was charged with smoking marijuana on board his ship. The only evidence presented against him was the fact that he was observed to have thrown a pipe into the river when approached by his division officer.

SN Crews may or may not have been smoking grass, but the fact remains that he was convicted on the flimsiest kind of circumstantial evidence. As a matter of fact, when he requested a court-martial in lieu of captain's mast, he was refused and the reason given was that there wasn't any admissable evidence and the case would be dismissed! Their honesty can be condoned if nothing else.



LET ME PUT IT THIS
WAY, DALRIMPLE...
WHICH DO YOU VALUE MOST:
YOUR RIGHT OF DISSENT
OR YOUR LIFE?





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AT NEW PEOPLES CENTER, PO BOX 26, Yokosuka, Japan

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SAME STUFF?
Come to the
PEOPLE'S
CONCERT
JUNE 30**



at Seaside Park (near Yokosuka Station)

If you want to help, come by New Peoples
Center any nite from 4 pm. Lots of work!
Also, legal help + counselling

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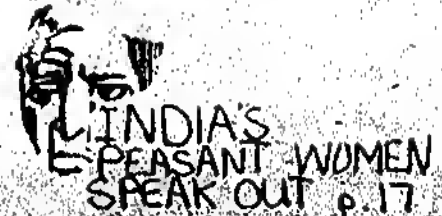
WOMEN HOLD UP HALF THE SKY

Issue 3 May 1974 P.O. Box 26 Yokosuka, Japan

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POETRY-BOOKS
&
MORE!



WOMEN AND THE
TRUCKERS STRIKE p. 5



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OKINAWAN WIFE p. 2

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IN THE US p. 10



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ATTACHMENT (3)

2 THIS ISSUE:

This is the third edition of Women Hold Up Half The Sky. This one is out a little late because we need more help working on it. If you have something you would like to write, or have read an article you would like to share with other women send it to us or give us a call at (468) 25-0157, and we'll get together to talk.

The major article in this paper is about third-world women in the United States, it was written for an International Women's Day pamphlet by the Third World Women's Committee in northern California. The truckers are getting ready for another strike soon, one thing we just recently learned about the strike was the strong role women played in it, that article is on page 5. Life for women does not seem awfully different for "dependents" in Okinawa and Yokosuka-Yokohama, we have an interview with Jane from Okinawa on this page. We also have articles about peasant women in India, and how to eat well without being rich or kitchen slave. Even if you don't have concrete ideas for the next paper, write or call to let us know what you think.

STATUS QUO MUST GO

Jane is a woman married to an Army RN, stationed in Okinawa. This interview is from the Okinawa free press Omega Press.

O.P.: Have you had a job?

Jane: Yee, I had a job on base.

O.P.: What did they treat you like?

Jane: Like the military treats all women. They have this psychological thing about women, that a woman is lower than them and serves an inferior job. My boss, one day I told him something that I thought was wrong, and he looked at me and said I was only a teletypist. All the high-paying jobs were held by men.

O.P.: How much did you get paid?

Jane: \$1.60 an hour to start, then up to \$1.85 for 40 hours. The men earned much more for the same or less time.

O.P.: Why is you pay so low?

Jane: Well, because there is an overabundance of women here in Okinawa, because women can't work on the Japanese economy, the only place they can go is on base.

O.P.: Why did you work?

Jane: I was bored and we didn't have much money. All the time I was sitting around the house I wanted someone to talk to.

O.P.: Are you command sponsored?

Jane: No, I had to pay my own way over here. It seems like people who need money to pay for their way don't get it; and people, basically high-ranking people, who get command sponsorship get everything brought over. The man who needs something doesn't get it, but a high ranking man, who earns more to begin with, he gets it.

O.P.: Do you get your allotment separate from your husband?

Jane: No, he gets it and has to give it to me. It is a burn because if a husband and a wife have a disagreement, then he can just not send or give it to her.

O.P.: How do you like the word dependent?



Jane: It makes me feel like a child. In the military you are dependent. The military makes me depend on my husband for money, to get here, to leave, etc. We can't work except for the military for slave wages. I had a friend who said, when she came here, she packed the kids, the house, handled the bank, and sold a car -- basically made all the arrangements for herself and the kids. When she got to the airport they wouldn't let her carry the IDs for herself and the kids, because she might have lost them on the way. Does not make sense. It is really sad to see a lot of wives so unhappy, tied down in a strange place with children, staying home, alone, bored, and there is nothing they can do about it. They don't see any alternative-- you can work with yourself and the system to change it, but that is so slow and you know the problem is not only yourself. Anyway, first they have to realize they are getting messed over by the military.

O.P.: Do you think it is only the military that does this?

Jane: No, not only. It is their husband too, and society as a whole. It is just in the military you have extra authority over you. You are totally at the mercy of the military and your husband; if the military moves him, you go, or if you can't go, you get plunked someplace waiting for him to come back.

One thing that bothers me the most about here, is that I can't go anyplace on base alone, especially at night without people staring at me. If I go to the movies by myself, all the guys say- "Wow, there's a chick by herself, lets go get her." First, I'm not a little fuzzy yellow chick, and second, why can't they leave me alone, why do they feel I am there for them.

I can see why a lot of women become dependent here-- they are all alone, and they don't know what to do. And it's hard if you live off base or not in a place where other Americans live to make friends.

O.P.: Why did you come to the Women's House?

Jane: Well, a friend told me about it, and it seemed like the kind of place I was talking about before, where women could come and figure out some of their problems without the fear of their husbands, the military, or anything else. I wanted other people to talk with-- other women. The Women's House is a place where women can come to talk about new ways to live and give support to each other. And to me that's very important.

TRUCKER'S WIVES & THE STRIKE

During the recent truck drivers strike the wives of the wives of the striking drivers in Gary, Indiana got themselves together to give support to their husbands.

The wives of the truck drivers who drive long hauls live a lot of their lives alone, "and I tell you it's hard work raising a family without their father." "A lot of people think that driving a truck is an easy job but I'll tell you it isn't...it's a mess."

The women who were there from the beginning were almost all from the area around the truck stop. Some wives (very few could afford it) came to be with their husbands as the strike went on. Many women came when they could, "I have my housework and my children but I get over there when I can", said one wife. They spent much of their time telling the truth about the strike to their friends.

THE MEETING

When the strike had been going for nine or ten days the women called a meeting, for other women to come. A few women knew about the meeting the night before, most heard about it just four or five hours in advance.

"My husband said that he'd heard about a meeting for wives on the news. I said, 'Are you sure?' Then I listened and heard it. That was 5:30. I had to take a bath, wash my hair, feed the kids. It was a lot of running around, but I made it.

There were forty women there, wives and other women interested in the strike. Some were "four wheelers" (car drivers), some truck drivers and some worked for truck companies. When these women started talking there was no end to the things they knew about the shutdown. In the first place the news media was a bunch of liars who didn't tell the truth about the shut down, in the second place there no oil shortage; that was just a hoax to get gas up to \$1.00 per gallon. A decision was made to pass out a leaflet at the shopping centers the next day.

6
THE WOMEN TAKE ACTION

There was a good response to the leaflet which also invited people to a public meeting on Sunday. People liked the idea of a leaflet written by wives and seemed to be sympathetic.

About 120-150 people came to the meeting. The women who spoke invited other women to come to a women's meeting later to make further plans. The truckstop had voted to turn down the settlement.



At the end of the public meeting a woman came in and told people that two trucks were fueling up outside to go back on the road. "Are we going to let them go?" Within five minutes there were 25 women out there, blocking the way out of the truck stop. Soon there were 40. They shouted "Shut it down, Roll back prices." the women ranged in age from 9 to 59. The temperature was about 30 below with the wind chill factor. The men started to come over. One man brought his wife her hat, another man brought two blankets, other men brought coffee, hats and gloves.

Then the police came and the women decided not to get arrested. They cleared out. Probably the most important reason for this was that they were worried that the men would take action if the police started arresting their wives.

and they wanted to avoid trouble. After it was over one ⁷ police man was asked what it was like to be out there and he said, "I didn't like it one bit?"

Most of the men were happy that their wives had gotten together and gotten involved. One man's wife had come 50 miles to go to the meeting and he was happy that she had gotten involved in his life, instead of just worrying about him. Another man said, "the women should have been meeting together from the very beginning."

These were women who had stepped out of the roles of being quiet "ladies". They said to the photographer, "I guess we don't look very pretty; sometimes there's no time to be pretty; some things are more important."

Even though the trucks and the drivers are back on the road, the women are still meeting, to work on fighting high food prices and to prepare for the next shut down.

GROW UP MY CHILDREN-

Grow up strong, grow quick, my children, quick now, hurry.
You and I have futures that need building,
a house where murder, hate, and lies are strangers,
where we can level out lives war-twisted and warped.

Grow up strong, my daughter, quick now, hurry.
Your rifle will hammer out through history's longest
a country worthy of your love and suffering,
a home rebuilt on the land that claims our blood.

Listen, my son, as the lullaby whispers our story.
Twenty parched years have been salted by our tears,
twenty cracked lips have drunk the blood of Vietnam,
our Vietnam.

Grow up strong, grow quick, my children,
built hard like stone, honed keen by hunger,
grow quick, my son and daughter, quick now, hurry.
Your strength is the only roof that can shelter my dying.

Written by a Vietnamese Mother



¹⁸ "Sister Wants out of 'New Army'"

Join the "New Army" and travel to foreign countries, receive a college education, an active social life, train for a special career.

As a result of enticing advertising slogans such as this, Sister Elizabeth E. Wynn, signed up for the Army in June 1972.

Instead of seeing the world as the army ads suggest, Ms. Wynn, a private first class, saw only Ft. Meyers Va. A former waitress and model, Ms. Wynn said she joined the Army to "travel to other places, and they made so many promises it was hard to resist. Every promise turned out to be untrue.

First there was the promise about traveling. But I haven't been anywhere. They send you where they want to send you.

"Second, there's the matter about education. I was told higher education would be freely available. But I've gotten no schooling. In fact they even discourage it. Then I was supposed to get training in civilian accounting, but I got military accounting instead, which is completely useless in civilian life.

"And worst of all, I was told I could ask to be discharged at any time, but when I asked to get out of the service, they put me through hell. After they found out I was no dummy and wanted out

they started to harass me to the point where I can't even sleep nights. It has made me physically and mentally sick.

"Lots of others want to get out. Some even get pregnant just to get out. I'm worried about what they'll do to me when this story appears, but my story has to be told. To me getting out of the Army would be like starting a new life."



BOOKS: OUR BODIES OURSELVES



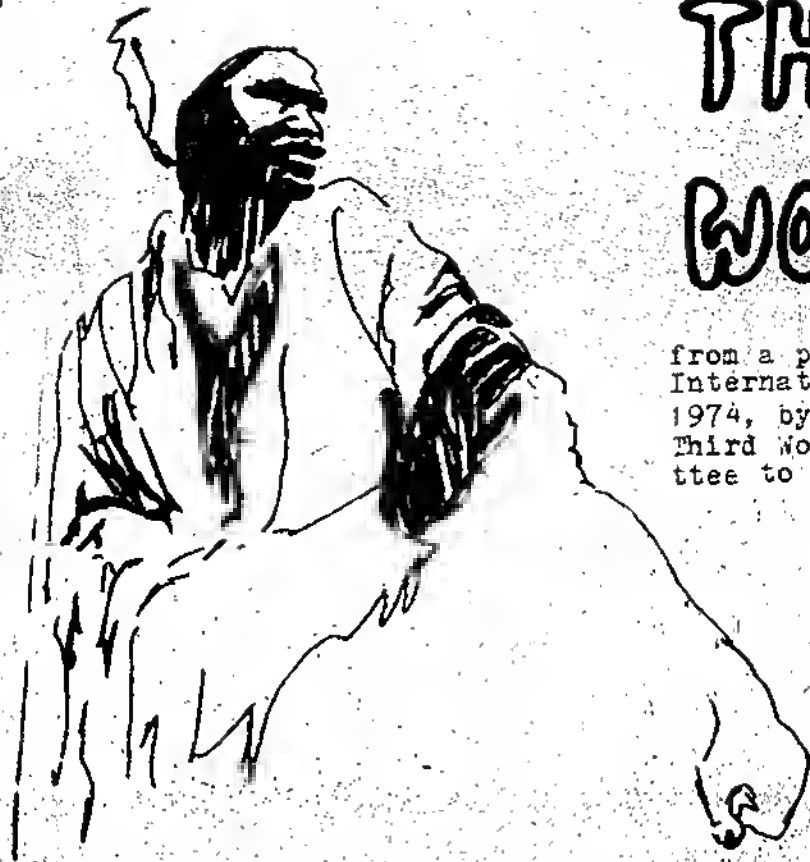
When I was young, I was interested in learning more about my body and sexuality-- but didn't know how and felt ashamed for being interested. In the last years sexuality and women's bodies are discussed more freely. But it seems most discussions are cold and clinical or else objectify women-- we are cunts or easy lays.

Our Bodies Ourselves was written by the Boston Women's Health Collective. So it is women talking about their own experiences and problems and bodies. There are excellent sections on birth control, pregnancy, abortion and menopause. The section on birth control evaluates all the presently used methods from rhythm to pills-- in terms of effectiveness, side effects and sexuality. There are lots of pictures and diagrams, so it's pretty easy to understand.

Also, there are sections on topics that have to do with our bodies, but are not straight health problems. The section on sexuality discusses relationships among men and women, women, and the different forms relationships and sexuality take with different people. No part of the book tries to push any life style as better or more advanced. The book made me feel more comfortable, doing what felt right for me. It is hard to get in touch with what we as women want for our lives, when there have been so many shoulds and don'ts.

I recommend the book on two levels. First I learned a lot physically about my body and how to take care of it. By reading about other women's experiences and feelings, I also learned about new ways of looking at sexuality and my body as part of me.

It is published by Simon and Schuster and costs \$2.95. It is available at New People's Center in Yokosuka or from a bookstore on the back page of this paper.



THIRD WOMEN

from a pamphlet distributed
International Woman's
1974, by the northern
Third World Women's Co-
tee to Celebrate IWD.

A Look at History

The history of Third World women cannot be separated from the history of nonwhite peoples as a whole. As part of the most wretched laboring classes of America, Third World women shared the distorted "equality" of equal exploitation with her man.

In looking at the hardships that faced our people, we must recognize that the efforts of our mothers to ensure the very survival of their loved ones were acts of heroism in themselves.

This kind of day - after - day heroism displayed over the generations receives no respect in today's hedonistic, cash-oriented society. But it is not only on the level of survival that the Third World woman's efforts are noteworthy. Her vision has also broadened to include fighting for the welfare of her entire people, broadened to include fighting for the welfare of her entire people.

WORLD IN THE US

Black women

The tearing apart of the family, the terror of rape by the slave-master, and work from "can't see in the morning till can't see at night" characterized the life of the slave woman.

The Black woman became slave to debt and poverty as the wife of the sharecropper trying to eke out a living on the barren Southern soil. She was the victim of lynchings, the Jim Crow system and the Black Codes.

During the World Wars many tore up their roots in the South and moved into the urban industrial scene with its ghettos.

Men and women worked on the Detroit assembly lines, in the steel mills, as domestics, janitors and garment workers. She came to know the hopelessness of unemployment and the welfare system, of her child's "motivational problems" in school, of drugs and crime in the Black community - in short, of the dynamics of racism, northern style.

Out of these conditions have grown some of America's finest women. We cite the example of Harriet Tubman. In addition to bringing 300 slaves to their freedom through the underground railroad, she was the only American woman to lead troops, black and white, on the field of battle. There is the example of Ida B. Wells who published the first statistics on lynching in 1892. She received so many threats against her life that Sister Ida took to wearing two guns strapped to her waist. There is Rosa Parks, a bold Black woman who in refusing to surrender her bus seat to a white man, sparked the Civil Rights movement. It was this movement that further unleashed the great organizing talents of countless Black women such as Fanny Lou Hamer of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

Latina women

The history of Latina women is the history of the agricultural and cannery workers, of the garment seamstresses of Levi-Strauss and Farah. It is the history of the Spanish-speaking domestics in the city's big hotels, of the wives of the miners and steelworkers of the Southwest.

Historically, big business, with the cooperation of the government have taken advantage of

12
the weak position of immigrants. Because of their immigrant status and threats of deportation, Latina women are in a poor negotiating position for decent paying jobs. They often lack access to health and educational institutions for their children.

In direct response to these conditions, the brown sector of the labor movement has produced some of the most militant, dynamic organizing efforts that the trade union movement has seen for many years. We see the golden faces of our Latina sisters on the picket lines of the United Farmworkers Union and the Farah Pants strike of the Southwest fighting to better the working conditions of her people.



Asian women

The history of Asian women lies in the history of the rich plantations of Hawaii and the valleys of California. Those pioneers who built the railroads and turned the rocky soil into the fertile land it is today were subjected to anti-Oriental exclusion acts, anti-miscegenation laws as well as outright physical attacks. Barred from working in other trades, our Chinese mothers worked late into the night to keep the family laundry afloat or took on piece-work in garment sweatshops to send her children to school. Our Japanese mothers held the family together through the years of hard toil in the hot valleys and the hardships of relocation to desolate concentration camps during World War II. Today, the Pilipina as the newest immigrant arrival shares the anxiety and pains of the Latina mother in the barrios, trying to find work and raise her children in this hostile land.

Today in the Asian communities there is a willingness on the part of the youth to learn from the rich experience of the older generations. Our elders are lending their voices to ours in demanding better living and working conditions in our communities in America and in discussing the realities of the peoples of Asia and how they relate to us.

Native American women



The history of Native American women is the history of a dispossessed people. The confiscation of Indian communal land continues to the present. Indian people as well as their properties are seen as the wards of the U.S. government. Subjected to subhuman living conditions on the reservations, Indians have

the highest rate of infant mortality, suicide and alcoholism, of any people in the U.S. The education of Indian children is still under the direction of the racist Bureau of Indian Affairs.

But the years of systematic attack on the history and culture of the Indian people has not been entirely successful. People across the nation saluted the courage demonstrated by the the Native American sisters and brothers at Wounded Knee. This action symbolized the growing movement among Native Americans to organize as a people to demand their just rights and reclaim their stolen lands.

The "woman question"

The history of the US is filled with examples of one particular group of people being set at the throats of another- immigrant against immigrant, the white race against the nonwhite races, men against women. The results of this crossfire have been to eat away at the strength of working people as a whole.

Privileges and benefits awarded to one sector have always come from the pockets of another. This has been easy to see in the case of scabs undermining the strength of striking workers or of pitting the organized sector of labor against the unorganized sectors. White Americans are not so quick to see how racism

has also scarred the entire white race. The lynching of the Black man by the poor white reduced the white man to a savage. It killed the Black man.

Likewise the oppression of women sets one half of the human race at odds with the other. It exerts a downward tendency on wages, affects the life of the family and the outlook of future generations.

The woman question is a question that must be discussed, but from the perspective of working people. This is the perspective that is in accord with our history as laborers, with our present condition. The category of working people is broad - it in-

cludes not only those who may have jobs at the moment, but also the unemployed and those housewives and mothers who can only survive through the labor of their families. Thus we are not talking about a few women making it at the expense of the many, or a mere change in lifestyles or brand names. We are talking about fundamental changes for all of our people.

Stand up...

At present although Third World women have no real political and social power, we have the potential to do great things. Our role in making America's riches, our positions in families across the land have tempered us over the generations. We

have the legacy of the blood and tears shed by our mothers. Today, as in the past, we can be seen in growing numbers in labor and community struggles.

The nation is presently in the throes of one of the most serious economic, political and moral crisis in its history with no end in sight. We have seen how politicians have diverted the blame from themselves to some defenseless sector of the population. We have seen the attempts to push legislation for the sterilization of welfare mothers and been outraged by the sterilization of the two young Black sisters in Alabama. Now more than ever Third World women need to stand up and organize. We will not walk in front of or in back of our men, but shoulder to shoulder with them.

And Haint I a Woman - Sojourner Truth

That man over there say that women needs to be helped into carriages and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere.

Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud puddles, or gives me any best place--and aint I a woman?

Look at me! Look at my arm! I have plowed and planted and gathered into barns, and no man could head me--and aint I a woman?

I could work as much and eat as much as a man (when I could get it) and bear the lash as well--and aint I a woman?

I have borne five children and seen them most all sold off into slavery, and when I cried out with a mother's grief, none but Jesus heard-- and aint I a woman?

FOOD:

nutrition, \$
and drudgery



In many of our homes only one person- a woman- does all the shopping and cooking. Because we don't want to spend all our time in the kitchen, we rely on cake mixes, instant rice and other processed foods. The manufacturers talk about "liberating" women with these foods. But it's not a good idea to buy "liberation" from industry, because we are often buying chemical additives and food with no nutritional value.

Instead of relying on manufacturers, we should try to rely more on the people we live with and care about. When cooking is shared it can be an enjoyable task. We can share cooking with the people we live with- husbands, children, and other women. Plus we can share more with friends and neighbors, by organizing potlucks and trading off cooking.

QUICK FOODS

We can also simplify meals. It is better to eat omelets, salads, cheese or left-overs than the frozen or canned gourmet or instant dinners. This may take some getting used to because women are traditionally supposed to win hearts by fixing elaborate meals. But if we are happier spending less time in the kitchen, and we are all healthier without instant foods, it's worth it.

Frequently the quick foods don't save that much work. Jello pudding for instance isn't much quicker to cook than

the cornstarch puddings in any cookbook- generally when you buy jello pudding you pay 45¢ a pound for the sugar you'd ordinarily pay 18¢ a pound for. And when you cook pudding yourself you can make it more nutritional by adding an egg, wheat germ or powdered milk; and you don't put in a lot of chemicals and extra sugar. It's no more difficult to put brown rice in a pan of water than instant white rice. Instant breakfasts are just non-fat dry milk, flavoring, some added vitamins and thickener. Mixing milk with flavoring and a vitamin pill is just as instant. Better still you can use fruit, eggs, or yogurt, and you may not even need the vitamin pill. Using left-overs and cooking in quantity can also save time- we can make up our own mixes.

MONEY AND FOOD

We can eat well and still keep the food bills manageable. If we use processed or convenience food, we should look twice at them when we think about rising food prices. Potato chips cost 90¢ a pound, potatoes about 20¢ a pound. By law canned spaghetti sauce with meatballs only has to have 6% meat. That means we spend about \$3.50 a pound for the meat.

Meat is one of the most expensive items on our shopping list. We can substitute many things for meat and still get good protein. We can eat an egg for breakfast, some cottage cheese for lunch, and beans, grains and a salad sprinkled with wheat germ for dinner. For about \$5.00 we get eight servings of meat, and 150 servings of soybeans.

PROTEIN

Recommended amounts of proteins are 25 grams a day for toddlers, 30-40 grams a day for kids, 50-60 for adolescents, 55 grams for women, 65 for men, 65 for pregnant women, and 75 for women who are breastfeeding. This chart shows the amount of protein in some common foods- it will help you figure out how much you need and how to save time and money.



"If Michelangelo had been a girl, her mother might have said, 'You draw nicely, dear. Now wash the shirts, give the baby his dinner, and sweep the kitchen for me, there's a good girl.'"

Food	Amounts Eaten	Grams of Protein	17
Egg	1 medium	6	
Milk or Yogurt	1 cup	8	
Cottage Cheese	½ cup	13-19	
Natural Cheeses	1 oz. (1" cube)	4-7	
Soybeans, cooked	½ cup	10	
Kidney Beans, canned	½ cup	7	
Lentils, cooked	½ cup	3	
Peanuts or Peanut Butter	2 tbsps.	4	
Brown Rice or Oatmeal	½ cup	2	
Bread, Whole Wheat or Rye	1 slice	2	
Sunflower Seeds	½ cup	12	
Wheat Germ	2 tbsps.	2	
Brewer's Yeast	1 tbsps.	3	
Soybean Flour	1 cup	39	
Whole Wheat Flour	1 cup	13	
Tuna	3 oz.	23	
Haddock	3 oz.	16	
Chicken	3 oz.	22	
Pork	3 ½ oz. (1 chop)	16	
Steak or Hamburger	3 oz.	20	

India's Peasant Women Speak up!

A crowd of housewives in saris storms a village store whose owner has been charging black market prices for grain. Angry, shouting, they tell him to stick to the government set fair price or else.

The shopkeeper gives in. Later, a group of rich farmers visits him, and pressures him to have the women arrested. But the shopkeeper sticks to his bargain. Apparently he fears the women more than he fears the farmers.

In the Indian version of a sit-in, a district official is gheraoed—surrounded in his office by a group of peasants, and kept there until he grants their request. The hungry crowd is demanding emergency employment.

The official explains, cajoles, makes excuses. Finally he agrees to pass their request on up to the next level. "Don't worry", he tells them, "Something will be done." The men are ready to leave. But the women stay put. "We don't leave without a promise in writing."

A year of famine has heaped fuel on the smoldering discontent of Maharashtra's poor. And in popular action all over the state, women are taking the lead.

"The women astonished us", says a long-time union organizer in the area. "They can't read or write, they've hardly been outside their villages, they are slaves in their homes and in the fields. Yet wherever we go, the women are the most militant."

Famine Hite Women Hardest

Before autumn rains finally ended the drought, 20 million of the state's 50 million people were left desolate, unable to scratch a living from the scorched earth. As crops dried up agricultural work vanished and prices soared. The struggling peasant union movement exploded in a series of marches, demonstrations, gheraos, and strikes. Everywhere women led the ranks, their long-suppressed discontent erupting in actions men were too cautious or too discouraged to take.

Like poor women everywhere, poor women in India carry a double burden: doing all the family's work as well as working to feed the family. Morning chores done, they work all day in the fields-- where their wage rate is half what men earn-- keeping one eye on children left in shelters nearby.

After one village meeting, two women drew me into a windowless hut. They wanted to show me the food they had in the house; a couple of inches of murky oil in a bottle, a few chilies, a potful of limp green vegetables, nothing else.

"How can we live on this? We need more than a few cents extra in wages. Even when our wages are doubled they can't keep up with the prices, we need more. We need land, and revolution."

In their toughness and militancy, these poor women provide a striking contrast to the soft-spoken, traditionally feminine woman of the upper and middle classes. Hard as their life is, women who work in the fields, accustomed to daily confrontations with landlords and officials, are more "liberated" than the secluded higher-caste housewife.

"We Must Organize"

In a village in Dhulia District, composed mainly of mud and thatched huts of landless agricultural workers, I attended a mass meeting where the women were taking part equally with men-- and speaking up with greater fury. Two women shared the place of leadership with two men on the only cot. (In rural India, the leaders sit on the chairs or cot) From the back doors of their brick houses, landlord's wives watched in amazement at this invasion of the

traditionally male realm of politics.

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In another village, a group of women in faded cotton saris poured forth their grievances as we all sat in one woman's hut.

"Indira Gandhi gave us work, she gave us pay. But we had to demonstrate to get the work, then demonstrate again to get the pay."

"What is the remedy?" I asked.

"We must organize, we must have unity," she said.

Like young girls everywhere, the daughters of these women get together and sing. But their songs are political. These women and girls compose songs about their demonstrations, their times in jail, their victories in getting prices lowered.

One song widely sung in famine areas begins:

"All our life is on fire,
All the prices are rising,
Answer our questions,
Oh rulers of the country!"

This article was written for Pacific News Service by Gail Omvedt. She traveled extensively in the Maharashtra state of India, she was with local organizers of the peasant union and speaks the local language.



The mountain-moving day
is coming,
I say so yet others doubt,
In the past
All mountains moved in fire,
Yet you may not believe it.
Oh man, this alone believe,
All sleeping women
Now will awake and move.

Yosano Akiko

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR / WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

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ATTACHMENT (4)

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WHAT IS VVAW-WSO?

Vietnam Veterans Against the War began in 1967, in New York City, when six anti-war veterans marched in a demonstration under the banner "Vietnam Veterans Against the War". This first public action was followed by many others in the years to come.

Operation Rapid Withdrawal, (RAW) was a forced march by 150 vets from Trenton N.J. to Valley Forge. This march in the fall of 1970, was one of the earliest national VVAW actions. Along the march vets conducted mock "search and destroy" missions, interrogation of prisoners, and other lessons well learned in Vietnam. During Operation RAW the original objectives of VVAW were formulated.

The trial of Lt. Calley was a major force behind convening the Winter Soldier Investigations into American War Crimes committed in Southeast Asia. This investigation, held in Detroit in Jan. 1971, saw over 150 veterans testifying about war crimes they had committed in Southeast Asia. The message to the American people was clear: My Lai was not an exception but the calculated result

of American imperialism in Vietnam. Several Congressional inquiries, a book, and 3 movies came out of the WSI.

With the spring of 1971 came Dewey Canyon III, a limited incursion into the halls of Congress. Dewey Canyon I and II had taken place in Southeast Asia without the knowledge or consent of the American people; VVAW was now determined to be heard. For a week members of VVAW lobbied with congresspeople, testified in hearings, performed guerilla theatre, and engaged the people of Washington D.C. in a continuing dialogue. On Friday, 1100 vets returned the medals they had been awarded by the government for military service. This was the final break, and the return of the medals signified the ultimate act of revulsion for what these medals stood for.

The summer of 1971 saw a general lull in anti-war activity all over the country. VVAW began to move in a new direction--- into our communities. We began learning that the war was only a symptom, that as long as the American economic structure could profit from the exploitation of



Operation Rapid American Withdrawal (1970)--This prisoner in Flemington, New Jersey, had improper identification. Later he was shot.



Operation Dewey Canyon III (1971)--Vets throw Vietnam medals on Capitol steps. This brother returns what the war has won for him.

of working, third world people and women, at home and around the world, wars like Vietnam would continue. During all of this though we didn't forget about the war. Christmas, 1971, found 16 members of VVAW holding the Statue of Liberty captive. The war was again front page news.

VVAW took part in actions at both the Republican and Democratic Conventions. Our actions were both legal and peaceful. We went to Miami Beach with the people's most dangerous weapon, the truth-- and to prevent people from hearing, the government used spies, infiltrators and agents to try to provoke violence.

When Coronation (Inauguration) Day 1973 arrived, VVAW returned to Washington. Over 5000 people strong, we marched, signed the 9 point peace agreement with the Vietnamese people, and returned to our communities.

The signing of the peace treaty by our government, has left us with no illusions about the future. We were the

sailors in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964, and there are brothers and sisters in the military today who may well be participants in a future Gulf of Tonkin incident. We have learned that only a radical change in the system of this country can prevent wars in the future.

Internationally, our ties with progressive people and liberation struggles has grown and intensified. The organization has had the privilege of meeting and talking with representatives of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Korea, Zimbabwe, Guinea-Bissau, and Japan, just to name a few. These have led to a better understanding of other people's struggles and given them some insight into our movement.

As we learned what was behind the Vietnam war and as we went into our communities to work, we found people who agreed with our objectives but who were not veterans (though all Americans are in fact Vietnam Veterans). To broaden our base of membership we added "Winter Soldier Organization" to our name to become the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization.

Our position brings with it a responsibility; a responsibility to the American people and the people of the world. To meet the continuing and changing character of imperialism we must intensify our work, we must sink roots with the American people. We must act upon the faith of the people struggling for liberation, so that we are more than talk, so our position is based on our current struggles. We must build VVAW/WSO.

UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY



Last Patrol (1972)--Vets peacefully march in Miami during national conventions.



Miami, Florida--Demonstration at the Republican and Democratic national conventions (1972)

- IN JAPAN -

Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization includes hundreds of active-duty members all over the world. Japan, with its 170 US bases, is a focal point for VVAW/WSO support of the struggles of active-duty people.

There are three major centers here with chapters: Okinawa, with centers in Koza and Kin; Yokosuka, with a center just outside the main gate; Iwakuni Marine Corps Air Station, with the Semper Fl House.

In the next pages, each project describes their work and the conditions at nearby bases. (For a description of active-duty support in general, see pages 22-23.)

YOKOSUKA

Three members of VV&W/WSO in Yokosuka talk about why they got involved and what they're doing now.

MARCUS GARVEY--"Me and a friend of mine were walking down the street near the Nagasaki and people were passing out the paper, and we came up here and I've been coming up ever since. That was the second day the Midway was here. It was something to do cause I didn't drink at the time....

Now I write for the paper, put the paper together, rap with people, sleep, and eat here. It was someplace to come, something to do to work against the Navy....

Remember when I first came here I said people were so narrow-minded? Well, now they are getting where they want to go home. Everybody says I can't wait to go home."

JOHN PAUL JONES--"Basically, I think the center kind of opened up my mind a little bit, to a lot of things I always thought were taboo. I just didn't want too much to do with them. You got to do something. You get fed up about certain things. Like the country now is so screwed up.

You can't solve it all, but you can do a little bit. You can try anyway.

The center opened my mind up to things like socialism. I never gave the matter much thought. I always thought the American system was the best form of government. But it doesn't seem to work too good. Like when we're having war games. Sometimes I wonder who the hell they mean when they say "aggressor nation." I get a kick out of that.

This is the first time I ever got into anything like this. I used to just get high and have a good time. I never tried to change anything. I liked to forget everything."

MOHANDAS GANDHI--"I came here because I was drunk. I got a lot of pamphlets thrown at me. When I got sober I read them. Seems like they got their shit together. I know there have to be changes, I just didn't know how to go about it. Since then I've been here just about every day I have liberty."

NEW PEOPLES CENTER

The off-base center for VV&W/WSO is at New Peoples Center at the end of the bar row. The center opened in March 1973 after extensive remodeling, and is now a comfortable and relaxing place to rap and work on projects that help bring "human rights to enlisted people" stationed in Yokosuka.

Freedom of expression is almost totally nonexistent in the military, especially overseas. The VV&W/WSO newspaper here, Freedom of the Press, is published every two weeks. Writing, printing, and distribution of the paper is a major part of our work and has involved dozens of people.

Circulation has gone from about 800 to 2000 per month in the past year, mostly through active-duty people's efforts to distribute it. Several people so far have asked for permission to work on the FP and distribute it, since Navy regs require command approval.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

A lot of our work is the constant struggle for other rights denied to enlisted people. Non-judicial punishment (captain's mast, office hours) has been and can be fought if people know more about their rights. With counselling, and wider use of the book Turning The Regs Around, people have resisted the kangaroo nature of military "justice."



NEW PEOPLES CENTER - OCT. 11, 1973



Many people have gone on the offensive against harassment by using Article 138 of the UCMJ, the enlisted people's weapon. We plan to have more legal sessions so that people can be seen by lawyers and counsellors.

ISSUES AND ANSWERS

Yokosuka VVAW/WSO has a bookstore and broad selection of pamphlets that are not available through the military: information on people's struggles in Asia and in the United States, and on what the government and military planners plan to oppose them. We get films from the US, and people who have visited other countries in Asia talk about the people's lives there. Recently, we've talked with visitors to Korea, Vietnam, and China.

We realize that the military attempts to divide us not only along officer/enlisted lines, but also by race and sex. To change this, we've distributed a special pamphlet on racism and the military. Freedom of the Press has frequent articles on the struggles of Third World (non-white) people both inside and outside the military. Only the command benefits from competition between white and Third World enlisted people for petty privileges.

Women in the Yokosuka chapter put out a paper for military-connected women called Women Hold Up Half The Sky. It covers the problems of women in the military, and women's efforts to change the conditions which oppress them and limit their growth. We have regular discussions of women's liberation and its meaning for women and men.

HOMEPORTING

Yokosuka is the major 7th fleet naval

base in Asia. Destroyers, guided missile destroyers, and the aircraft carrier USS Midway are homeported here. We believe that bases in Japan, and Yokosuka in particular, allow the military to easily threaten any countries from Korea to Malaysia who might disagree with US exploitation of their resources and people.

VVAW/WSO is part of the movement against homeporting. Tens of thousands of Japanese working people and students demonstrated against the Midway homeporting in 1973, and against the growing US-Japanese military partnership. Although active-duty people can't legally join demonstrations in Japan, we wrote messages of solidarity that were read at demonstrations.

We also work constantly on board the ships here, including the Midway even before it left the US, to stop homeporting. Only enlisted people, together with Japanese and American people, can end this plan to use GIs and Japanese against other working people of Asia.

New Peoples Center is the VVAW/WSO chapter office, and the center for the Yokosuka Citizens' Group. The Citizens Group not only demands "Stop Homeporting" but also "Human Rights for GIs." They are active in fights against industrial pollution and US bases in Japan.

They have made it possible for us to understand and build solidarity with the Japanese people. They helped us put on rock concerts in Yokosuka, including the "Stop Homeporting" concert in October 1973, and an upcoming concert in June.

PEOPLE'S POWER

VVAW/WSO is an arm of the people's movements in the US. Even though we have limited rights and almost no freedom while we're in the military, we believe that we need a strong organization to win against military repression. Unity is what we need. Together with civilians in Japan and the US, we will win!



OKINAWA

Over one-tenth of the population of Okinawa consists of American military personnel and so-called dependents--this is almost 100,000 people. Over 20% of the island is owned outright by the US military and the military is the major source of jobs for the Okinawan people. One could say the whole island is trapped in the military machine.

VVAW/WSO has two chapters here. The People's House in Kaza relates to people from Kadena Air Force Base, Machinato Army Service Area, Futema Marine Corps Air Station, marines at Camp Hague, and Seabees from Camp Shields. The United Front, in Kin Ville the northern part of the island is the gathering place for "grunt" marines from Camp Hansen and Camp Schwab. They are the major landing forces for use anywhere in East Asia. Both chapters work closely with the Women's House, a project staffed by women who relate to servicewomen and military wives.

HISTORY OF SOLIDARITY

The chapters began in 1972 when Okinawa was one of the major jumping off points for men and material used in Vietnam. We participated in many anti-war demonstrations along with thousands of anti-American Okinawans. We also counselled many servicepeople about their rights and helped those who refused to go to war. We also launched several de-

fense committees for political prisoners in the military, such as the Sumter 3 and Lee King.

In 1973 the United Front opened in Kin and the chapters' contacts grew. Our activities reached a high point in the summer when 1500 people came to our outdoor "Let Us Out" Rock/Soul concert. It was the only interracial concert in Okinawa history. Besides music, we had films about Indochina and VVAW/WSO, free literature and counseling.



GIs show solidarity with striking base-workers in Okinawa.

For the past two years we have supported the Okinawan base workers Union, Zengunro, by joining their demonstrations and publicizing their struggles. We also urged GIs not to scab when they were ordered by the military to move cargo at Maha port during an Okinawan dockworkers strike. Several GIs refused to participate in strikebreaking.

Most of our work now revolves around sexual and racial discrimination, and helping people fight for their rights within the military. We are working to raise our consciousness about the nature of imperialism so when GIs are called to fight in East Asia again, they will hesitate from the start. We have weekly study sessions on different aspects of the worldwide revolutionary struggle and have supported many GIs who no longer wish to cooperate with the military.



WHAT HAPPENED TO THE 1st AMENDMENT ?

9

Currently, we are fighting, along with the other Japan chapters, the prohibitions on GIs distributing literature off base and getting signatures on petitions to Congress. Four people were busted last summer for distributing a leaflet opposing US bombing of Cambodia and copies of the newspaper Hansen Free Press, without prior approval. Charges were dropped on three leafletters, but John Hunter, a Navy Corpsman, attached to Camp Hansen, was taken to a special court-martial. In spite of the unconstitutionality of the order, a military judge convicted John and gave him a bust from E-3 to E-1, a fine, and 60 days restriction suspended.

We are now fighting the prior approval order by: (1) going down the street leafletting in groups of three or more leafletters, so far the MPs have not hassled anyone, and (2) applying for prior approval and when the request is denied, preparing the necessary paperwork for a federal law suit.

We have also collected about 500 signatures on a petition to abolish Article 15, which we will turn into Congress shortly.

RACIST DAPPING ORDER

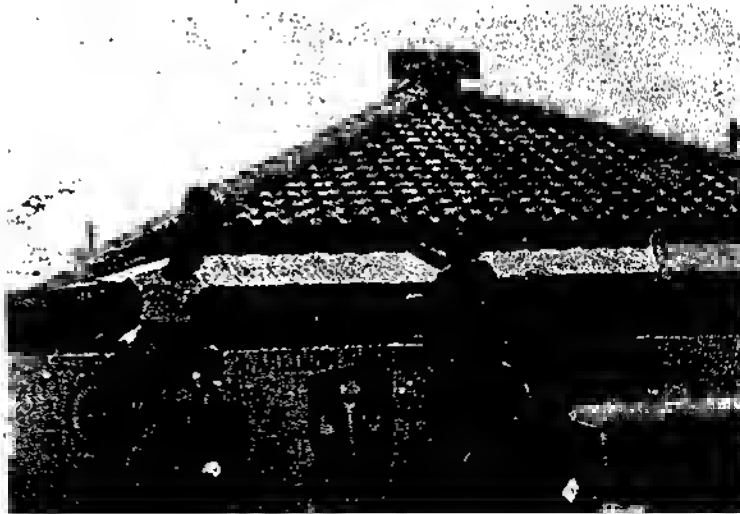
Another major effort has been to help fight the racist frame-up of two brothers in the Marines, Kenneth Johnson and Hilton Cuqro. They were busted

last October for dapping in the company office corridor. The constitutionality of the order will be decided by a higher court, but they were both convicted. A major victory was won, when 2 military judges ruled that 14 of their 44 days of pretrial confinement were illegal, because their battalion commander had not recieved approval of the division commanding general, as the regs state. Charges have been filed against the battalion commander Lt. Col. Murphy. We are in the process of building a campaign to put pressure on the command to not simply dismiss these charges. If Johnson and Cuqro were punished for a harmless thing like dapping, then Murphy should burn too.

VVAW/ASO FIGHTS FOR GI RIGHTS

In January several people from Camp Shields wrote and distributed all over the base a leaflet about the piss test. The whole base had to take a piss test Jan. 2- a time when practically everybody had something in their bloodstream. Several people took the leaflets advice and demanded their Article 31 rights (requesting mast etc.). No one was put on the urinalysis program, they didn't even bother to inform anyone of the outcome- a clear victory for the people.

This spring we hope to have another rock/soul music and politics festival. We want to make it an annual event until all American GIs can leave Okinawa to the Okinawan people.



People's House, Koza's VVAW/ASO center

IWAKUNI

The Semper Fi celebrated its 4th birthday in January 1974, making it the oldest GI movement paper still coming out regularly. People working on the paper decided to become a VVAW/WSO chapter in March 1973. They realized the importance of being part of a bigger organization to fight US imperialism and struggle for servicepeople's rights.

Iwakuni base has 4,000 to 5,000 marines, 100 of them women. It is the major Asian base for Marine fighter-bomber aircraft. During the height of the Indochina war, marines with several air wings were transferred to Nam Phong (Thailand), to carry out bombing missions.

The temporary quick buildup in Nam Phong resulted in terrible living and working conditions: long hours, no recreation away from the isolated base, sometimes only tents and cots. A lot of people subscribed to Iwakuni's paper the Semper Fi. There was growing consciousness about the war, and people built a strong unity against the brass' repression, and eliminated some of the petty spit and polish the Corps is so proud of.

Like ground troops in Indochina, a lot of people got into dope--mainly smack. Usually the brass looked the other way in Nam Phong, as long as the job got done.

People coming back from Nam Phong were angry and united. As many as 30 people came to VVAW/WSO meetings when the squadrons returned. The Corps at Iwakuni continued its long tradition of shipping people out if they got active at the center. But the Fi and VVAW/WSO kept growing and attracting new people as it had done for 4 years.

JULY 4TH BUSTS

The Marine brass likes to see many marines, military tradition, and obedience. They are willing to use whatever repressive measures are necessary. A major part of the Iwakuni struggle is to fight for GI rights.

An example of the absurdity of Marine Corps policy: On July 4, 1973, several GIs passed out the Declaration of Independence on base "in honor of Independence Day."

Sure enough they got busted. For distributing subversive literature.

VVAW/WSO chapters all over the world, other US movement groups, and even the US and Japanese press carried stories about the action. The Marine Corps looked pretty bad. They ended up discharging 4 of the brothers. One went to a court-martial and was found guilty of distributing unauthorized literature on base.



July 1973--Marines busted for passing out copies of the Declaration of Independence

On December 14, 1973, Iwakuni was hit with the Third Marine Division order saying marines had to get prior command approval to originate, publish, or distribute unauthorized material. The paper Semper Fi was the major unauthorized material around, so the command's intentions were clear.

Several people have applied for permission. Jim Kirchoff, a 20-year-old marine from Cedar Rapids held a press conference to talk about the order just before he was discharged for unsuitability. He said:

"We think this order is illegal because it infringes on our Constitutional rights. Since the 21st of January, we have tried to go through military channels to, first, get permission to do some of the activities mentioned in the order, and second, to have the order rescinded.

On March 12 I asked for permission to distribute a leaflet which included an individual letter to Congressperson Ron Dellums and information about parts of military law which the military does not usually tell us about. That same day I asked for permission to circulate a petition to Congressperson Bella Abzug of New York City, for

the impeachment of President Nixon. On March 21 I was told I would not be given permission to do either of these things.

On January 21 this year I asked for a redress of wrongs, under Article 138 of the UCMJ because I felt that Wing Order 5370-1A infringed on my Constitutional rights.

I think the Marine Corps realizes this Order is unconstitutional, and they are delaying my complaint as much as possible by saying I was not going through the proper procedures.

From our experience with this Order, I can honestly say that this Order is not being used to stop Marines from hurting Japanese-American relations, as the military claims, but only to gag and repress the political views of all Marines on this base."

LEGAL OFFENSIVE

To fight this and other repression, Iwakuni VVAW/WSO has held legal rights classes, attended by White and Third World marines. The chapter is supported by the Iwakuni office of the National Lawyers Guild's Military Law Office.

The lawyers and the chapter here have supported many political prisoners at Iwakuni MCAS. A lot of them, as in the US, are Third World.

PFC Lawrence, a black marine, was told by his CO to get a blood test for drugs. When he declined, he was knocked unconscious and blood was taken forcefully. Living with harassment by racist officers before and after led him to pick up an M-16 and attempt to shoot a Lieutenant, an attempt which failed. He was charged with attempted murder. The Corps wanted

to try him without consideration of the racism and conditions in Nam Phong, but with the help of a civilian lawyer and Japanese doctors, he won a pretrial agreement and a discharge.

PEOPLES SOLIDARITY

Iwakuni, like other Japan chapters of VVAW/WSO, has close relations with the Japanese movement. The Hobbit, an Iwakuni coffee house, is run by Japanese anti-war activists. Originally it was set up to be a meeting place between Marines and Japanese people. The Corps put it off limits a year ago. But GIs still visit the Hobbit, including a 25-man group of Nam Phong returnees one night.

The Japanese people and VVAW/WSO people still do joint activities, such as the very successful "Let Us Out" concert in the fall of 1973.

We also plan visits in the area to learn about Japanese people and their struggles. Iwakuni is close to Hiroshima so we have been having joint discussion meetings with Hiroshima people one Sunday a month. VVAW/WSO also has visited the Peace Museum and has been active in the anti A- and H-bomb struggle. Two years ago two marines were shipped out when they disclosed that there were nuclear weapons at Iwakuni in violation of the US-Japan Security Treaty.

MAW

Marines Against War, the Iwakuni VVAW/WSO chapter will continue their struggle for human rights for marines. We will also continue to build the anti-imperialist movement internationally by getting out the Semper Pi and building unity with the Japanese people.



The Hobbit bookstore and counselling took to the streets following the ban order. The Semper Pi house is not off limits!

Vietnam Veterans Against the War

Winter Soldier Organization Objectives

To demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops, planes, and military and economic aid from Southeast Asia. We support as a basis for the cessation of these hostilities the various peace proposals for the people of Southeast Asia or such future plans as they develop based upon their right of self-determination and actual control of their own destinies.

To demand the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States Government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggle for liberation and self-determination of the peoples of the world. This includes the creation and maintenance of dictatorial governments, economic domination, and the theft of the natural resources of other countries.

To demand that all active-duty servicemen and women, reservists and national guardsmen be afforded the same rights that are guaranteed by the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights that are presently denied by the United Code of Military Justice. We are appalled that our active duty GIs are



Jewey Canyon III--Washington, DC 1971



VETERANS DAY --CHICAGO 1973

created as less than first-class citizens. We endorse the efforts of our active-duty soldiers and brothers in their struggle to democratize the military.

To support all military personnel refusing to serve against their consciences in wars at home and abroad. We demand that Congress enact legislation for the immediate repatriation of those brothers and sisters who are in prison or in self-exile by reason of their refusal to serve in the military. It must also involve an end to all repression and a freeing of all political prisoners.

To demand there be no distinctions as to types of discharges and that a single-type of discharge be issued, and that this be retroactive. We also demand all veterans receive all rights and benefits under the VA; and that compensation for disabilities be based solely upon the degree of disability for veterans and their families, without regard to sex, race, rank, or length of service.

Resolved to fight racism, to show Americans that our society is permeated by racism, which manipulates whites into

viewing non-whites as inferior or less than human. This racism pushes third world people through inferior schools to inferior jobs and into combat areas. Thus third world people are sent off to die in disproportionately high numbers as we kill Asians indiscriminately. We also demand the US military recognize its complicity in America's domestic and international racism.

Resolved to fight sexism, to show that sexism plays a major part in promoting war. We must show Americans our society is permeated by sexism, which forces an inferior status upon women, reducing them to subservient sexual objects, and which robs both men and women of their natural growth. This institution-sold sexism channels women into unfulfilling, lower-paying jobs which are servile in nature and purpose; it exploits their bodies for sex and profit; and it degrades and dehumanizes them by a double standard of morality wholly dependent on the myth of male supremacy. This sexism is exploited by the military, officially defining servicemen as subordinate and thoroughly subjugating them to servile work and the role of sexual object. We resolve to fight sexism within our society, within our own organization and within ourselves.



To support the democratic right of Americans to unionize and strike to protect their income and safeguard their employment. We consider all legislation designed to suppress these rights, including mandatory arbitration to be illegal and not in the interests of the American working people. We also demand full employment for all Americans, including free educational and vocational training for all who need or want it. We refuse to participate in the efforts being made to separate us from other working people, making veterans enemies by giving us the charms of employment of encouraging enlistment by the false promise of employment after service. We also condemn the use of active-duty GIs, reservists and national guardsmen as strikebreakers.

To dedicate ourselves to these principles and objectives which directly relate to the imperialist suppression of the people of the world by the United States Government. We understand this war is imperialist in origin and aim, that the membership of VVAW/WSO is not only concerned with ending this war, but with changing the domestic, social, political and economic institutions that have caused and perpetuated war.



VVAW/WSO in Tallahassee, Fla. 1973

VETERANS

The military will promise us anything (remember the recruiter), but we only get the rights and benefits we fight for. Vietnam vets, including VVAW/WSO members have found the VA inadequate and unresponsive. In some areas, like Post-Vietnam Syndrome, VVAW/WSO has set up programs to meet vets needs. But VVAW/WSO doesn't have the resources to set up alternatives to the GI bill or VA hospitals. Chapters all over the country are organizing vets and confronting the VA demanding their rights.

Post-Vietnam STRUGGLE

Steve Mackinnon, an ex-alumnus in Oklahoma and that most people would consider a lucky job, Steve assembled the bombs that were used by the B-52s and other fighters. He stayed in Okinawa, so he did not have to see the human results of his work—the shattered bodies, the burned faces, and the ravaged countryside. But Steve suffers as if he saw it. He had to face himself and his guilt. America told Steve he was fighting comrades, but Steve, like thousands of other vets, learned he was lied to. It was his own government that was suppressing freedom.

Kitty Blitch is 22, an ex-Marine who received 2 Navy Crosses, 4 Silver Stars and 5 Bronze Stars. Kitty at times, is on the verge of suicide. He has nightmares about the times he cut out people's hearts, and cut the ears from a 15 year old girl.

Steve and Kitty are two of the thousands of Vietnam vets who are going through Post-Vietnam Syndrome. (PVS). Winter Soldier the VVAW/WSO national newspaper described PVS. "Bodily counts, free fire zones, carpet bombing, and search and destroy missions all leave the GI with the notion that his job is to kill as many people as possible and feel patriotic. Then he or she returns to a society that sees no honor in having served like in WW II. These things totally alienate the Vietnam vet from the rest of society, until he looks for a hole to hide in, like drugs, or he begins to relive Vietnam again and again."



PATRIOTISM AND ALIENATION

PVS not only causes guilt feelings and a sense of confusion. Many people end up feeling alienated from our society and from their personal feelings. When they discover that people neither understand or care about their feelings. Some vets experience complete distrust of everyone and an inability to love or be loved. In Vietnam you are taught not to love or trust any of the Vietnamese, but only to hate, it's hard to change this when you come back. It seems to many vets that everyone is still the enemy and they still have to keep fighting individually to survive. These feelings develop sometimes into a generalized rage against everyone and everything. This rage can come out in indiscriminate violence, which is what vets did in Vietnam to cope.

One study found that about 25% of all Vietnam vets have attempted suicide. In spite of this the VA does not recognize PVS as service connected. So they will not deal with the problem or help vets get help. Maybe because Nixon and Westmoreland don't have any trouble with PVS.

WHAT IS VVAW/WSO DOING ?

Rap groups have been formed at chapters all over the country. Vets get together in small groups, helping each other work through their nightmares and alienation. Together vets can determine where the real responsibility for war crimes lies.

VVAW/WSO has worked with psychologists and other people to research PVS. Material has been compiled into the PVS library, which is 325 pages of case histories, newspaper articles, poetry, and research papers. A 30-minute videotape on PVS has also been made. Copies of the library and other information is available from the PVS clearing house.

VETS Vs. V.A.

The war in Indochina cost billions of dollars. The economy is in a shambles now because of the defense expenditures and other factors. So Nixon needs to economize. Rather than cutting down current defense budgets, veterans benefits are being cut. There are not enough hospital beds in VA hospitals and the care is terrible. Other benefits are almost non-existent and the GI bill is inadequate. The GI bill is one of the most important promises the military makes. It's hard to go to college or get other training and work at the same time. How many people join the service so they can go to school to train themselves for a decent job when they get out.

GI BILL

The VA says 43% of all Vietnam era vets have used the GI bill. The US Senate said only 19% used the GI bill. The VA figure is inflated because it counts anyone using the bill for even one month—but the Senate study found that many vets were forced to quit school because they couldn't live and pay school expenses. The VA hired the Educational Testing Service to study whether the GI bill was adequate. They found "inflation and a rising standard of living have taken their toll on the Vietnam veterans benefits and his real ability to purchase education has diminished with respect to his WWII counterpart." Not only are Nixon and his

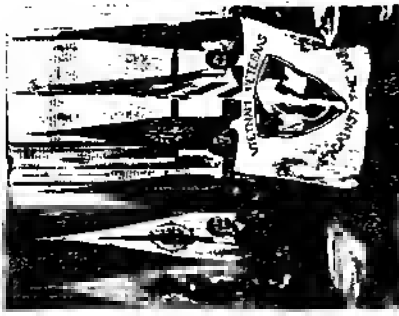
If the VA is ever really going to serve the needs of veterans, it will be only after vets force it to. As the Milwaukee Nations Show, there's a lot of vets ready to do just that.

MILWAUKEE VVAW/WSO TAKES OVER VA

VVAW/WSO is struggling all over the country for veterans rights. The Milwaukee chapter has taken over the VA office there twice in the last 6 months. Their slogan was "Don't Get the cake, Vietnam vets lick the plate." They entered the office to present their demands to the Director, but he was hiding somewhere and they took over the office for 30 minutes until he agreed to come out of hiding and talk with them.

Their demands both times were: (1) Full benefits for the 560,000 vets with less than honorable discharges; (2) Recognition of Donald Johnson, the director of the VA, who has asked the Congress to cut VA benefits; (3) Restoration of all cutbacks in the VA budget for staff, bed space and research money; and (4) A GI bill equivalent to the one authorized right after World War II.

If the VA is ever really going to serve the needs of veterans, it will be only after vets force it to. As the Milwaukee Nations Show, there's a lot of vets ready to do just that.



AMNESTY

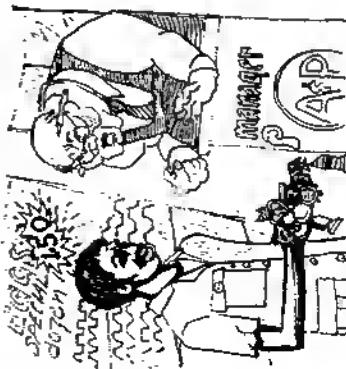
A basic part of the drive for amnesty is discharge upgrading, a national project of VVA/WSO. There are offices all over the country to help vets with their discharge problems. Demonstrations and publicity are vital to pressure the government into action on this serious problem. VVA/WSO will continue to sponsor nationwide actions and demonstrations as part of the fight for amnesty and discharge upgrading.

WHO NEEDS AMNESTY?

Terry is in his late twenties, has 3 purple hearts, some shrapnel in both his knees, and a lot of bad memories from the Battle of Hue. He also has an Undesir-able Discharge (UD).

On returning from Vietnam, Terry found he could no longer handle his re-assigning tour of duty with the USMC and tried to drop out. A number of psychia-tries, both civilian and military, advised that he should be given a medical discharge for his inability to readjust emotionally on returning from the war.

The USMC saw things differently, and threw him in the stockade. With its moral lack of compassion and humanity, the Corps ultimately threw Terry out of the service, but with a UD! Today, Terry is unable to receive any GI Bill benefits. He severely limited in jobs and totally denied any medical treatment from the VA. When the carpal in his legs caused them to swell up, Terry is not only un-



"WHAT? You want to trade your WAR MEDALS for a pound of ground beef? Get out of my store, you un-American @#\$%^&*!"

able to get any medical treatment and un-able to get any compensation, but is un-able to go to work and earn a living.

FORGOTTEN MILLION

Today there are hundreds of Americans in much the same position as Terry. Con-rary to Nixon's deliberate distortion about the "few hundred" anti-war exiles, there are in fact 60,000 to 100,000 of them. Moreover, the majority of war resisters are black, the US, not to ex-clude. They are the thousands of GIs and civilians in stockades and prisons, the estimated 300,000 fugitives still under-ground, and the 1 million vets with less-than-honorable discharges. They share a common need: Amnesty.

RACE AND CLASS

Amnesty also speaks to the racism and class divisions in our society. It is no accident that the cannon fodder for Vietnam was basically made up of poor and third world (non-white) Americans. For this group of people, society's alternatives are very few. They have traditionally regarded the military as a way out of their economic situation, and as a way of helping their families.

Many poor and third world Americans did not have information available about legal resistance. They didn't have the privileges of avoiding the war by going to college, or money for expensive psychi-atrias. They were forced into the mili-tary and into having to resist the war.

Their acts of resistance, conscious or unconscious, whether they were re-fusing to go into combat, deserting, smuggling their CO, or taking drugs to escape the oppression of the military, were and are attacks on the military machinery that created their problems in the first place.

Their response must be seen in the same light as the response of those who

Veterans Day March--Chicago 1973

earned their draft cards and refused induction for reasons of moral belief. Amnesty for those of us in military pri-sons, or for those veterans with less-than-honorable discharges, would strike a major blow against racism and class oppression in our society.

DOUBLE JEOPARDY

These Americans must receive amnesty. It should include a release of all those still in military prisons. It would have to include the upgrading of all their discharges to a single, uni-versal discharge. The case for the universal discharge can be simply stated: Those with less-than-honorable discharges for resistance to the war are being un-justly punished. They shouldn't have them in the first place.

Perhaps more importantly, the military must cease to prosecute its personnel for acts that are either punishable under civilian law or that aren't even crimes under civilian law. They should be tried only under civilian courts, not military tribunals. People who are court-martialed and sentenced to prison and given less-than-honorable discharges are being punished twice. This is a form of double jeopardy, illegal in civilian courts.

NO CASE-BY-CASE REVIEW

We must be careful to avoid accepting an individual or case-by-case review for amnesty. Amnesty is a collective prob-

lem, not an individual one. For the government, a case-by-case review would imply that vets are getting 'hard on' as specific individuals rather than correct-ing the injustice and punishment toward a group of people for war resistance. With a case-by-case review, the Govern-ment wouldn't give amnesty to poor and Third world Americans who need it most.

VETS WILL NOT BE USED AGAIN!

War resisters are not criminals. The real criminals are the leaders in our government who have violated both the US Constitution and international law in waging the war in Indochina. As veterans of the war, we know this. We also know that our government used us. Even as we were used as the instruments of our gov-ernment's hideous policy in Indochina, it is now trying to use our name, and the names of our dead brothers, to justify that war. In our name, Nixon says that amnesty cannot be granted because it would do us and our dead comrades dis-honor.

We won't be part of the hypocrisy of Nixon's lies. The war was wrong and those that resisted were right. Under-standing this, we actively seek a total, universal, and unconditional amnesty for all groups of war resisters.

UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY!



SERVE THE PEOPLE

Any group can talk about struggling against racism and sexism, and working for better lives for people in the US. VVAW/MSO knows it is not enough to just write good objectives. Operation County Fair and the Cairo project are national projects of VVAW/MSO to put our words into action.

UNITED FRONT

Cairo, Illinois was formerly known as the first stop on the underground railroad, during slavery days. Now it is known as Little Egypt, a place torn by racism and open warfare. Individual and institutional racism have been coming down on Cairo's black community since the turn of the century. In 1969 Cairo's citizens began organizing to deal with this racism. They decided that the first step would be an economic boycott of the white merchants who were ripping them off. In April 1969 they began their nonviolent boycott. The racist elements of the white community responded to the boycott with violence. In the past four years the people of Cairo have been the targets of over 200 nights of fire-bombings. The local police and a white vigilance group, the White Hats, have fired on the black community with machine guns, automatic carbines, and shot-guns. The black community has continued to defend itself and continued the boycott.

The organization in Cairo of the people is the United Front against racism, exploitation and repression. Since it was formed in 1969 it has made a lot of progress. They have obtained 900 acres of land that are farmed collectively to provide food for the people. They are also forming cooperatives and businesses, so the black community can independently support itself. They have their own banking projects, and a liberation school for their children.

As in Bogue Chitto, VVAW/MSO supports the local organization. We think they like the people of Vietnam and all over the world have the right of self-determination. But they also need outside support. We have organized convoys to bring food, medical supplies, clothing, etc. to the United Front. When the repression has gotten especially hot, we have helped publicize their struggle.

Support for Cairo is a national project of VVAW/MSO. It's actions not talk that build trust between white and third-world organizations. We are learning a lot about racism and struggle from Cairo and Bogue Chitto people.



Bogue Chitto

The health care system in the US is based on profit and privilege. Good health care is a luxury for those who have money. For black people in areas like Bogue Chitto, good health care is not only a question of money—it is also a question of race. The nearest health care facility is in Selma, 25 miles away. For most blacks in Alabama, there isn't money for the doctor, much less transportation. If you are pregnant, you have the choice between bearing the child at home, unattended by a doctor or nurse, or you can pay over \$300 in Selma.

Most women have no money, as a result many children die during or after birth.

Operation County Fair (OCF) is a project dedicated to building a health clinic in Bogue Chitto, providing a home visit system, and having political discussions about health care in the US. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Clinic will be controlled by the residents of Bogue Chitto. VVAW/MSO is doing fund-raising, collecting supplies, and providing people power. Progress on the clinic is slow but sure. Even though the clinic isn't finished, the visiting nurses and paramedics are making home visits, and teaching people what they know about health care. Corpsmen trained in the military are able to use their skills in constructive ways. So community

WOMEN

Throughout history women have played a vital role in struggles for freedom around the world. The women of Vietnam were an important example of the strength of women. Women have played an active role in building VVAW/MSO since the beginning of the organization. The strength of the women within VVAW/MSO was the major reason for adding Winter Soldier Organization to the name of the organization. VVAW/MSO realized with the name change that it was important to have women as full members of the organization.

The military is one of the most sexist institutions within the US. Many veterans were influenced by these attitudes. In the beginning women were not full members and often worked in the office. But we can't change the US, unless we change oppressive attitudes within ourselves and our organizations. Over the last two years women have provided leadership in VVAW/MSO in combating sexism and in the overall anti-imperialist struggle.

Women join VVAW/MSO for a variety of reasons. Some are vets. Some of us joined because we were in a relationship with a vet, and realized the importance of the struggles of VVAW. Another reason women join is because VVAW/MSO is a large anti-imperialist organization, maybe the only one with a chapter where she lives. Some of us work with VVAW/MSO as well as with women's liberation groups.

Because of the influence and leadership of women within the organization, VVAW/MSO realizes that eliminating the

people and VVAW/MSO members are doing carpentry work, collecting supplies, doing all the red tape work, and providing health care and education.

Bogue Chitto needs money, medical supplies, people with medical skills, and other support. For more information or to help out, get in touch with the clinic of the National Office.



UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY!!

sexist discrimination against women is a crucial part of the anti-imperialist struggle. In recent months Winter Soldier has carried articles about women. The March edition had a centerfold on the history of women's struggles within the US. VVAW/MSO is making important starts in fighting sexism in the US and within the organization.

Women have the same right to self-determination as other oppressed groups. Women in women's groups will continue to lead the struggle against sexism. But it is also important for women to be involved in and part of the leadership of mass anti-imperialist groups such as VVAW/MSO. Sexism is part of the whole system which must be changed to free us all. Hopefully the next year will see even stronger leadership by women in VVAW/MSO and the formation of an independent women's caucus.



PRISONS

Since 1973, VVAW/MSO has been working with prisoners, vets and novets. In almost 60 US prisons, members of the organization are struggling against the oppression of some 500,000 prisoners. A national prison project has been established.

VVAW/MSO chapters outside prison walls support prisoners' struggles. An example is the newly formed National Prisoners' and the Leavenworth Brothers Defense Committee, formed by the Leavenworth VVAW/MSO chapter.

On January 12th, over 200 supporters of the NPDC held a silent march and vigil at the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. It was sponsored by the NPDC. Following the rally, the demonstrators silently marched in single file to the prison, with the first 26 people wearing the name and number of one of the brothers and with chains around their ankles. Then they marched away singing. At the prison the demonstrators were greeted with shouts and cheers coming from the cell blocks that could see the march.

Another aspect of VVAW/MSO's work around prisons and political prisoners is the establishment of defense committees, for VVAW/MSO members, and people accused of crimes for racist or political reasons. As VVAW/MSO has grown larger and more effective members have been framed and the police have tried to discredit the organization. The Gainesville 9 were VVAW/MSO members who were charged with conspiring to violently disrupt the Republican and Democratic Conventions - the charges were so ridiculous that it took the jury little time to bring back a non guilty verdict.

The Lawton/Gardner Defense Committee is a national project of VVAW/MSO. Lawton and Gardner are charged with the murder of policemen in Riverside California. The charges are the result of their activism in the Black community of Riverside. Neither of them fit the description of the eyewitnesses. They have been tried twice - both times the juries were hung. For the first time in California state history, they are going to be tried for the third time!



Zurebu Gardner, Chukie Lawton.
Gary Lawton

DESERT RAILROAD

Gary Lawton has been active in organizing among black, third world and poor communities since 1968. He was unanimously elected to head the city's Black Congress. As Chukie Lawton puts it, "Gary spoke out because situations of unemployment, poor housing, segregation, and police brutality in the minority communities existed." It is not hard to understand why he was not a popular man among the white businessmen, police and officials ruling Riverside. After Gary was arrested, Nehemiah Jackson and Zureba Gardner were arrested to bolster the prosecution's case. All are indicted for murder and conspiracy, even though they had never met before.

What the government does not seem to realize is that the dissent which is growing in this country can not be "convinced" away. Gary Lawton is a symbol of racism, repression, and injustice; yet he realizes himself that the struggle does not end with the silencing of a few. He said, "I will continue to say on and with whatever tools are left at my disposal, I will continue to struggle against the principles of evil and against the traditional misuse of black people. And if my enemies should succeed in ripping me off, I am more than confident another will come to take my place."

This letter is from Alf Hill, founder of the Leavenworth VVAW/MSO chapter. He was charged with murder, assault, and kidnapping after the July 31, 1973 uprising against prison conditions. This is part of his statement announcing the new chapter. In March 1974, Hill and other brothers were found guilty of assault and inciting a riot.

FROM THE HOLE ...

"The forty-six of us who are currently quartered within the solitary section of this camp have come to be known, even by our captors as the vanguard of the July 31st movement. This honor, so hastily bestowed on us does not have its origins in the righteousness of our cause. It is implicitly born from the long existing threats of our everyday lives; relentless necessity, wretchedness, distress, cruelty, torture, violent death, constraint--- all the factors which constitute the contradictions and modes of estrangement within the US prison system.

"The political prisoners of Attica, New York; San Quentin, Calif.; Starke, Fla.; Joliet, Ill.; Michigan City, Ind.; McAlister, Okla.; and now Leavenworth--- have all raised a demand to be treated as human beings. These are but a few and there will most certainly be others to follow. However those of us who have reached this particular level of struggle and awareness must realize that our struggle has only begun and that some of our most difficult struggles lie ahead of us. Now we must engage our energies even more vigorously to the transformation of our daily lives in a direction of progress, the fight for freedom and the liberation of our people.

"In the prisons we note the sudden imminent influx of thousands of brothers who not long ago wore the US imperialist uniform and still vividly recall the rice paddies, jungles, and sounds of the most respectable KMTs. In placing the war in its proper perspective, bringing it to the very head of the monster, these brothers in their newly acquired and developing revolutionary consciousness (a fact influenced by the course of some and victorious struggles of the Vietnamese people) in theory and practice are proudly joining their fathers, brothers and sisters: the people who have long been fighting the enemy from the fox-holes within this country--- the maximum security prisons! In the real definition of the term we are all Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

"The support of the July 31st movement comes largely from VVAW/MSO's correct idea 'While there is a soul in prison, we are not free.'"

FREE THE

LEAVENWORTH BROTHERS!



ACTIVE-DUTY VETERANS

VVAW/MSO is not just strictly Vietnam combat troops, but includes brothers and sisters who are stationed in Asia and all over the world. In a real sense we are all "veterans" of the Vietnam war. We are people who opposed the war while it involved US troops, people who want to prevent US military aid out of Indochina, and people who don't want to be used in other Vietnam. We are people who are on floats all over the Mediterranean and Asia, people on ships who carry out operations in the Gulf of Tonkin, the Sea of Japan, or in the Indian Ocean.

We are the people who are oppressed every day as the military tries to rebuild its organization and discipline, following the heroic resistance by active duty people during actual combat in In-

dochina. We see that the "New Volunteer Forces" of today reflect the same attitudes in the command that led to Vietnam, that there are no clear dividing lines between war and peace, only different phases of military repression both inside the military and against countries around the world.

Active-duty people are a very important part of VVAW/MSO. Since 1972 VVAW/MSO has had an office that deals solely with the struggles of active-duty people. There are several hundred active-duty members stationed all over the world who get help on legal problems, news of resistance both inside and outside the military, and counselling help from VVAW/MSO.

ACTIVE-DUTY MEMBERS

VVAW/MSO National GI Project now has 2 offices, one in Dayton and one in Chicago. They publish a monthly newsletter, "GI News," and edit the "GI News" section of Winter Soldier. They mail the newsletter, national paper, and other information to active-duty members each month. People at isolated duty stations can get counselling help from these offices, and people there will write as often as they can.



Veterans Day March--Chicago 1973



Fayetteville, N.C. Armed Forces Day, Ft. Bragg GI march in a counter-demonstration to the Pentagon holiday.

Chapters in your home state will send news of their activities, so that you have strong ties with people back home after you become a "veteran." From articles in this pamphlet, you can see that various local chapters carry out their own projects as well as participate in national actions.

world (why else have such short hair?). And like prisoners, enlisted people can gain strength through unity among themselves and with brothers and sisters on the outside. VVAW/MSO is dedicated to encouraging people in the military to fight for their rights, and fight against being used in useless and imperial wars such as Vietnam.

ANTI-RECRUITING DRIVES

The Miami chapter of the VVAW/MSO is working on anti-recruiting campaigns in their area. During a recent visit in Miami, VVAW/MSO had a booth right next to the Marine Corps Recruiter and spoke with people about what life was really like in the military these days. There was a lot of hostility from the Corps, but a great response from high school students and other potential recruits as they read Winter Soldier and talked with people who had been through the machine themselves. Other chapters have given talks at high schools and made life difficult for recruiters in various parts of the country.

People on ships and bases around the world have set up chapters with the support of VVAW/MSO. Since fall 1973, there has been a chapter aboard the carrier John F. Kennedy, which is with the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. They helped get out information about the October War in the Middle East, and have helped brothers on board with legal problems.

Like the prisons, the military works most effectively by keeping people separated from each other and the outside

If you would like to start a chapter, just write to the National GI Project, P.O. Box 1625, Dayton Ohio 45401. They can put you in touch with other active-duty chapters so you can exchange experiences in the struggle.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY



VVAW-WSO

**827 W Newport.
Chicago, Illinois 60657
tel.(312)935-2129**

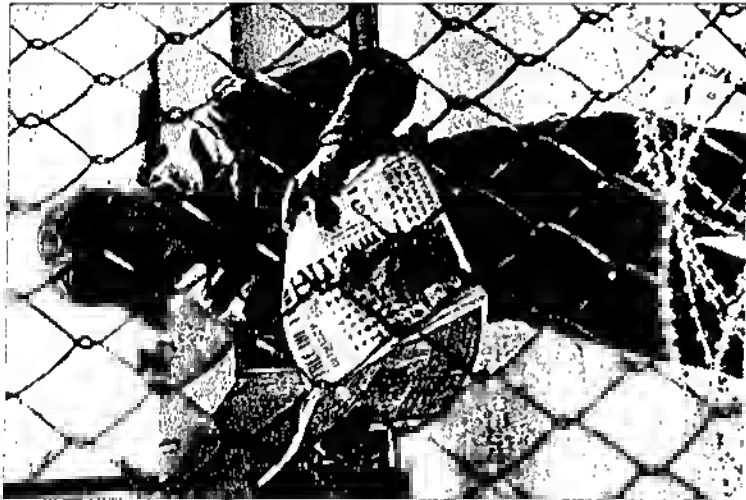
- ☐ I would like to join
VVAW/WSO
- ☐ I am an active-duty GI
- ☐ I would like to subscribe
Winter Soldier newspaper
(\$2/year for GIs)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____



JOIN VVAW/WSO

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PAGE TWO

ON JULY 1, 1974, THE FBI RECEIVED NO ADVISORY
OF THE SECOND AMERICAN LEADERS MARCH COALITION.

ON JULY 2, 1974, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VETERANS
ADMINISTRATION (VA) ADVISED THAT ON INSTANT DATE AT ABOUT 8:00 AM
TWO INDIVIDUALS WHO IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN LEADERS MARCH COALITION WENT TO THE VA OFFICE, 1000
AND 1 STREET, S.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., UNCT, AND REQUESTED TO
TALK TO A PRESS REPRESENTATIVE. OFFICIALS FROM THE VA INFORMATION
OFFICE MET WITH THE TWO INDIVIDUALS AND A MEETING WAS SCHEDULED
AT 1:00 PM. AT THE SCHEDULED MEETING, RON KOVIC OF AVM AND
SEVEN OTHER AVM MEMBERS MET WITH OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF VETERANS BENEFITS UNTIL ABOUT 3:30 PM. THE VA REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISED THAT NO INCIDENTS OCCURRED DURING THE MEETING.

DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF JULY 2, 1974,

<sup>who has furnished reliable
information in the past</sup>
A SOURCE ADVISED THAT THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR WITH COMMUNISM ORGANIZATION (VAVC) HAD GATHERED ALL THE
PARTICIPANTS ON THE HALL AREA NEAR 4TH STREET, AND THAT SOURCE
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THE BLANK NIGHT THE GROUP WOULD BE SLEEPING IN SHIFTS AND THAT
REMARKS THE GROUP RECEIVED ANY QUESTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE OR THE U.S. MARSHALS, THE GROUP WOULD WAIT IN THE AREA
UNTIL THE POLICE THEN WOULD MOVE AROUND THE AREA UNTIL ALL POLICE
SERVICE OFFICIALS LEFT THE AREA. THE SECOND SOURCE ADVISED THAT
AT THAT TIME ABOUT 300 VVAV/NSO MEMBERS HAD REGISTERED IN THE
HALL AREA.

<sup>who has furnished reliable
information in the past</sup>
DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF JULY 2, 1974, A THIRD
SOURCE ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY 371 VVAV/NSO MEMBERS HAD
REGISTERED AND THAT A TOTAL OF ABOUT 400-500 PERSONS WERE WITH
THE VVAV/NSO GROUP IN VDC. THE THIRD SOURCE ADVISED THAT PARTIAL
THE VVAV/NSO GROUP HAD DECIDED TO STAY AWAKE ALL NIGHT WITH A VIEW
TO CHECK FOR ANY PERSONS WHO WERE SLEEPING.

ON JULY 2, 1974, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FBI ADVISED
A GROUP OF ABOUT 130 VVAV/NSO MEMBERS BEGAN A MARCH FROM THE
HALL AREA TO THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION AT THE 34th AND. THE
GROUP ARRIVED AT THE VA, VERMONT AND 1 FIFTH ST. N.W., SHORTLY
END PAGE FOUR THREE

PAGE FOUR

AFTER 10:00 AM FOR A RALLY IN FRONT OF THE VA. WHILE AT THE VA, VVAV/WSO MEMBERS DECLARED THAT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT WOULD ENFORCE THE MARCHING HOURS INSTANT DATE WAS ATTEMPTED TO GO TO THE U.S. PARK POLICE TO EVICT THE GROUP AT ABOUT 1:00 PM AND THE EVICTION OF THE GROUP, NAMELY, SLEEPING ON THE GRASS. HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO CONFRONTATION AND THE PARK POLICE DID NOT EVICT ANY MEMBER OF THE GROUP. FOLLOWING THE RALLY AT VA, THE GROUP MARCHED TO LAFAYETTE PARK ABOUT 1:45 PM FOR A SHORT RALLY, WHERE THEY CONCENTRATED ON THEIR THEME REGARDING THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT NIXON. SHORTLY AFTER 1:45 PM THE GROUP BEGAN ITS MARCH BACK TO THE MALL AREA.

AT ABOUT 2:30 PM, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FBI MET WITH A GROUP OF ABOUT 200-250 VVAV/WSO MEMBERS FORMING A MARCH LINE IN ANTICIPATION OF THEIR MARCH TO THE COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS. THE GROUP BEGAN MARCHING AT THE COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS AFTER 3:00 PM WHERE THEY SPOKE AND CHANTED FOR A SINGLE-TYPE DISCRIMINATION FOR ALL VETERANS. AT APPROXIMATELY 3:30 PM, THE GROUP

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

WENT TO DISPERSE FROM THE AREA OF THE MILITARY COURT OF APPEALS AND THEN TO MARCH BACK TO THE AREA OF THE MALL. THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS AT THE VA, LAFAYETTE PARK, OR THE COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS.

During the afternoon hours of July 7, 1974, the third source advised that VVAN/NSO had about 500 members and supporters in WDC for the scheduled activities.

VVAN WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED ITS NAME TO VVAN/NSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAN/NSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

THE SECOND AMERICAN BOMBS MARCH COALITION MET TOGETHER IN JUNE 1974 AS A COALITION OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS MOVEMENT, AMERICAN G.I. FORUM, AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PUERTO RICAN CIVIL RIGHTS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATING AGAINST THE BOMBING OF LAOS AND CAMBODIA.

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX
VETERANS RIGHTS. THE COALITION PRESENTLY UTILIZES ROOM 518,
1111 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W., WDC.

VAW WAS FORMED IN 1974 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF FORMER
MEMBERS. VAW IS PRESENTLY HEADQUARTERED AT 1400 14TH
AVENUE, BARCLAY PARK, CALIFORNIA. VAW CURRENTLY HAS
CHAPTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE
VAW ARE TO OBTAIN BETTER BENEFITS FOR VETERANS, TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS IN
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, AND TO OBTAIN THE ENACTMENT
OF LAWS PERTAINING TO VETERANS' BENEFITS.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, U.S. SECRET SERVICE,
U.S. PARK POLICE, U.S. CAPITOL POLICE, FEDERAL PROTECTIVE
SERVICE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, AND USA COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE FIRST SOURCE IS [REDACTED]
THE SECOND SOURCE IS [REDACTED] THE THIRD SOURCE IS [REDACTED]
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FBI IS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] AN [REDACTED] THE
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE [REDACTED] RE [REDACTED]

END
RECEIVED FOR SEVEN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Asst. Dir. _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. Cong. & Public Affs. _____
Rec. Mgmt. _____
Tech. Serv. _____
Training _____

TELETYPE

NR 002 27 070E

1245 PM IMMEDIATE 7-2-74 KRP

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441892)

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD (P) FIVE PAGES

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VETERAN VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/VETERAN SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAO/VVOO), AT WASHINGTON,
D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAO/WVO WFO FILE 100-58125.
DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH
COALITION, AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974; IS-AVM
WFO FIELD 100-58591.

ON JULY 2, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT AT WASHINGTON
ALL THE AVM WILL LEAVE AT MERTON HILL PARK AND AT THE
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VVAO).

100-448098-383

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/95 BY 65110

REBOX

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57 JUL 18 1974

ON JULY 3, 1974, A SECOND SOURCE WHO HAS REPORTED
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN THE PAST REPORTED THAT VVAW AND
WILL DEMONSTRATE AT THE VA AND THEN MOVE TO
LARGELY FOR A TRUCK WITH GET DEMONSTRATION. AT
10:00 AM, INSTANT, THEY WILL MARCH FROM THE FARM CAMPUS
TO THE COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS, 455 E STREET NW, TO
DEMONSTRATE FOR A SINGLE TYPE DISCHARGE. AT 11:00 AM,
INSTANT, THEY WILL WALK A FORM AT THE CAMPUS ON ST
STREET, WASHINGTON, VA, GI'S, AND WILL NOT PROCEED TO
VA. SPEAKERS FOR INSTANT [REDACTED] OF VVAW AND OF
[REDACTED]

THE SECOND SOURCE ALSO REPORTED THAT ON JULY 3, 1974,
THE VVAW GROUP WILL MARCH TO THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AT
10:00 AM TO DEMONSTRATE FOR UNIVERSAL AND UNCONDITIONAL
THE FARM TLO [REDACTED]

PAGE THREE

ADVISED THAT ALL THE RESISTERS AT 1400 PM THAT DAY, WHEN
THEY WERE AT THE HALL TO THE CAPITAL FOR A DEMONSTRATION
ON MARCH 15, 1961, ADVISED THEM THAT THEY WERE
EXPECTED.

THE SAME SOURCE ADVISED THAT AT 1400 PM, MARCH 15, 1961,
THE VVW WOULD BELEAVE FROM THE HALL TO THE CAPITAL
STATION, WHERE THEY WILL ASSEMBLE FOR AN 11:30 PM MARCH
ON CONSTITUTION AVENUE TO THE ELLIPSE. FOLLOWING A 11:30 PM
RALLY AT THAT LOCATION, THEY ARE EXPECTED TO RETURN AND
LEAVE THE CITY.

ACCORDING TO THE SOURCE SOME VVW MEMBERS WILL CAMP
ON THE HALL EACH NIGHT EXPECTING TO BE ARRESTED AND THERE
DRAWING ATTENTION TO THEIR CASE.

THE VVW WAS FORMED IN 1961 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF
WHITEHETEDS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE
END PAGE THREE

PAGE TWO

IN THE UNITED STATES. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CLAIMED THAT THEY WERE FORMED TO FIGHT FOR VETERANS WHO WERE NOT GETTING THE BENEFITS THEY DESERVED. THE GROUP IS REPORTEDLY A LEFT-WING ORGANIZATION AND STRIVES TO OBTAIN THE BENEFITS OF THE WELFARE STATE DOCTRINE.

THE AMERICAN VETERANS MOVEMENT (AVM) WAS FORMED IN 1974 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF FORMER VIETNAM VETERANS. AVM IS PRESENTLY HEADQUARTERED AT 24 1/2 HERRICANE, MARINA DEL REY, CALIFORNIA, AND REPORTEDLY HAS 35 CHAPTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE GROUP ARE TO OBTAIN BETTER BENEFITS FOR VETERANS, TO END BAD CONDITIONS IN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, AND TO OBTAIN THE REMOVAL OF LAND CONTAMINATED BY VETERANS' SERVICE.

INFORMATION POLICE DEPARTMENT, CALIFORNIA, CALIFORNIA POLICE, FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE AND ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ARE CURRENTLY MONITORING THE GROUP.

PAGE 11

CONFIDENTIAL

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19866 PLAIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

7:12 PM NITEL JULY 2, 1974 JSB

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

TELETYPE

FROM: [REDACTED]

(P)

2P

Dep.-A.D.-A.m. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. _____
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Admin. _____
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Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
VETERAN SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO) AT WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JULY 1-4, 1974, IS - VVAV/WSO.

FORMER [REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED HE HAD BEEN IN
WASHINGTON, D. C. ON JUNE 17, 1974, WHILE THERE, SOURCE ATTENDED
MEETINGS OF THE N.S.A. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONCERNED VETERANS, A
GROUP SOURCE DESCRIBED AS INTERESTED IN LOBBYING FOR VETERANS
BENEFITS. SOURCE STATED THE GROUP CONTACTED VVAV/WSO OFFICE IN
WASHINGTON, D.C. AND [REDACTED]

D.C.
COLO.
ILL.

END PAGE ONE

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REC-49

100-448092-384

JUL 5 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/25/95 BY [REDACTED]

56 JUL 23 1974

PAGE TWO

b7D [REDACTED]

ADVERTISING THE JULY 1-4 ACTIVITIES. INCLUDED WERE A COPY OF THE "WINTER SOLDIER" PUBLICATION OF VVAW/WSO, JUNE-JULY, 1974 ISSUE, AND A FLYER WHICH SET FORTH THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE FOR JULY 4TH:

ASSEMBLY, 11:00 A.M., LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

MARCH 11:30 A.M., TO THE ELIPSE AND A NOON RALLY. SPEAKERS AT THE RALLY ARE SCHEDULED TO BE VIRGINIA COLLINS, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY, GARY LAWTON, RIVERSIDE POLITICAL PRISONERS DEFENSE COMMITTEE AND VVAW/WSO; BRIAN MC CARTHY, NEW JERSEY WORKERS COMMITTEE TO THROW THE BUM OUT; SOKHON YUEN, AN INDIVIDUAL FROM KHMER REPUBLIC; AND SAM SCHOOR, VVAW/WSO.

END TELE

BRIAN MCCARTHY D.C. N.J.
AFFILIATED WITH - NEW JERSEY WORKERS COMMITTEE TO
THROW THE BUM OUT

SAM SCHOOR

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

D.C.

Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/2/74

Attached concerns the two demonstrations currently taking place in Washington, D. C., sponsored by the American Veterans Movement (AVM) and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO).

AVM will spend the remainder of today distributing leaflets at Meridian Hill Park and the Veterans Administration (VA).

VVAW/WSO scheduled demonstrations are as follows:

July 2, 1974

10:00 a.m.: VA - Decent benefits for veterans.
Lafayette Park - "Kick Out Nixon."

1:30 p.m.: Court of Military Appeals - Single-type Discharge.

8:00 p.m.: Forum of speakers at campsite (mall).

July 3, 1974

10:00 a.m.: Justice Department - Universal and unconditional amnesty.

1:30 p.m.: March from mall to Capitol Building

1 - Administrative Division

1 - External Affairs

TDJB:lm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/23/95 BY SP4BJS/08

8:00 p.m.: Forum of speakers at
campsite (mall).

July 4, 1974

10:15 a.m.: March from mall to
Lincoln Memorial

11:30 a.m.: Mass march up Constitu-
tion Avenue.

12 Noon: Rally at ellipse.

Following noon rally, VVAW/WSO members
will disperse and leave the city. Some
members will sleep on the mall each night
expecting to be arrested, thus calling
attention to their cause.

Dissemination made to Secret Service,
VA, General Crimes and Internal Security
Sections of the Department by messenger
and hand carried to [REDACTED] Civil
Disturbance Unit of the Department.
Local police authorities, Secret Service
and AUSA, Washington, D. C., advised by
Washington Field Office.

b7c

[REDACTED]
TDS WWS [REDACTED] b7c
PLS Jma WWS/TDS
K

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Assoc. Dir.	_____
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Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

NR 022-BA CODE

927 PM NITEL 7-2-74 DJR

JUL 02 1974

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) TELETYPE

SAC, WFO (100-38125)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-32218) (P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATTN: INTD

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST

THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT

WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAW-WSO

RE WFO NITEL TO BUREAU, JULY 1, 1974.

ON JULY 2, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, ADVISED

who has furnished reliable information in the past,

THAT DURING A DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT DEMONSTRATION

AT A BALTIMORE, MARYLAND VVAW/WSO ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

ON [REDACTED] 1974, [REDACTED] A SELF-ADMITTED MEMBER

OF THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION STATED "WE'RE ALL PROBABLY

GET BUSTED ON THE 4TH."

ABOVE SOURCE HAS NOTED THAT ON JULY 4, 1974, THREE

BUSES HAVE BEEN RESERVED TO LEAVE AT 9:30 AM FROM THE

WEST SIDE SHOPPING CENTER, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND FOR PEOPLE

INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN THE SUBJECT DEMONSTRATION

REC-84 100-448092-3841

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 BJS WRP
ON 7/24/95

JUL 5 1974

cc to Secret Service, 7/2/74, JHK:jib

Copy To ISS 11:20 PM
GCS 7-2-74
54 JUL 1 1974
SLO JHK

PAGE TWO

NITEL TO BUREAU

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO)
AT WDC, JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAV-WSO

BA 100-52218

ON THAT DATE. EACH BUS HOLDS 41 PEOPLE, TICKET COST
IS \$2.50, WITH RETURN TO BALTIMORE AT 5:00 AM. 300
TICKETS HAVE BEEN PRINTED.

THE ADVERTISED SCHEDULE IS INDICATED AS, ASSEMBLE
11:00 AM AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL, WDC, AT 11:30 THERE WILL BE
A MARCH TO THE ELLIPSE, FOLLOWED BY THE NOON RALLY AT
THE ELLIPSE.

THE ABOVE SOURCE SAID AT A BALTIMORE VVAV-WSO
MEETING ON JUNE 27, 1974, CONCERNING SUBJECT DEMONSTRATION,
IT WAS INDICATED THAT THERE MIGHT BE SOME FORM OF
POSSIBLE SIDE "MILITANT ACTIONS" ON JULY 4, 1974; HOWEVER,
NO DETAILS, IF THERE ARE ANY, WERE FURNISHED.

PAGE THREE

NITEL TO BUREAU

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

AT WDC, JULY 1-4, 1974; IS-VVAW-WSO

BA 100-32218

THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) WAS FOUNDED IN EARLY 1966 AND IS A MILITANT, SEMICLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION. ITS OBJECTIVES, AS SET OUT IN ITS PUBLICATIONS, ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, THE FOSTERING OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING-CLASS UNITY AND LEADERSHIP IN STRUGGLE, AND THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY BASED ON MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT LEADING TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME

PAGE FOUR

NITEL TO BUREAU

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
AT WDC, JULY 3-4, 1974; IS-VVAW-WSO
BA 100-32218

MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-
LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP
IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 3863, XGDS 2, INDEFINITE.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [REDACTED] b2 b7D

WFO SHOULD ADVISE METROPOLITAN PO AND SECRET SERVICE
RE POSSIBILITY OF "MILITANT ACTIONS" ON JULY 4, 1974.

BALTIMORE WILL FOLLOW AND ON JULY 4, 1974, WILL
ADVISE AS TO APPROXIMATE NUMBER UTILIZING BUS SERVICE
TO WDC.
END

MESSAGE RELAY

Transmit in _____
(plain text or code)

FROM: Director, FBI

TO: LIAISON OFFICE

RE: [REDACTED]

FIELD DISSEMINATION

RUEADWW/ ☐ White House Situation
☐ Att.

RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of State

RUEAIA/ ☐ Director, CIA

RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
☐ and National Indications Center **LEGATS**

RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the Army

RUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)

RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative Service

RUEADSS/ ☐ U. S. Secret Service (PID)

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General

☐ and Internal Security

☐ and General Crimes

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization Service

RUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency **IR-ISA/NS - 100**

RUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir. _____
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau office)

SUBJECT: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE NEXT PAGE

(Text of message begins on next page.)

REC-25 DD - 448022 - 3842
14 JUL 5 1974

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 03 1974

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

57 JUL 16 1974

~~FOIPA CODE OF GOVERNMENT
COMBINATIONS SECTION~~

~~NOV 03 1974~~
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~~Asst. Dir.:~~
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~~Director's Sec'y~~

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VERA

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE TARGETS WOULD BE. THE INSTRUCTIONS OIO STATE THAT TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE DEMONSTRATION.

THE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT TWO VEHICLES CARRYING [REDACTED], WOULD ATTEND THE DEMONSTRATION.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME VVAW LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THE VVAW IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS". ALSO, THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD THE VVAW HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS. ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT "ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUPS" CONSIDER THE VVAW A POTENT ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE US. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NON VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO
NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND
STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-
LENINIST DOCTRINE.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 6428, KCD3 2, INDEFINITE~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE WFO TELETYPE TO BUREAU JUNE 26, 1974.

THE IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

THE CINCINNATI DIVISION WILL REMAIN IN CONTACT WITH
INFORMANT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND THE IDENTITIES OF THE
PERSONS FROM [REDACTED] ATTENDING THE DEMONSTRATION.

TELETYPE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL TO PROTECT [REDACTED]

END

LRF FBIHQ CLR

Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
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Inspection	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	

DATE: JUL 1 1974
 TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-128922)
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
 RE: [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/25/15 BY SP6/BJD

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 WASHINGTON, D.C. (100-128922) AT WASHINGTON, D.C.
 JULY 1, 1974. IS - [REDACTED] NYO FILE 100-381253.
 INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH
 COALITION, AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974. RE: [REDACTED]
 INFORMATION CONTAINED IN NYO FILE 100-381253.

100-418011-3843

ON JULY 1, 1974, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED
 STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., ADVISED THAT
 IN JULY 1, 1974 A GROUP OF ABOUT 50 MEMBERS OF THE
 SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION GATHERED IN FRONT OF
 THE SUPREME COURT AND PART OF THE GROUP DELIVERED A PETITION
 TO THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT. THE REMAINDER OF THE GROUP
 HUNG OUT BANNERS AND A PETITION TO THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

70 JUL 1 1974

1
 JMA
 OCT 1 1974

PAGE TWO

FEW SPEECHES BY THE PARTICIPANTS. THE GROUP DISSIPATED WITHOUT INCIDENT OR ARREST ABOUT 12 NOON.

SHORTLY BEFORE 1100 PM, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FBI OBSERVED A GROUP OF ABOUT 15-20 MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN YOUTH LEADER CONFERENCE GATHERED IN FRONT OF 1010 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W., WDC, WHERE THEY HUNG OUT LEAFLETS CALLING FOR A MARCH ON JULY 4, 1974. AT THIS TIME, A GROUP OF ABOUT 25-30 MEMBERS OF THE VETERAN VETERANS AGAINST THE VETERAN MEDICAL ORGANIZATION (VA/VSO) GATHERED AT THE VETERAN ADMINISTRATION, 1100 M AND I STREETS, N.W., WDC WHERE THEY BEGAN A RALLY. AT ABOUT 1130 PM, A GROUP OF ABOUT 10 VVAW/VSO MEMBERS ENTERED THE VA BUILDING WHILE THE REMAINDER OF THE GROUP CONTINUED THE RALLY ON THE SIDEWALK OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING. THE SIZE OF THE GROUP OUTSIDE CONSTANTLY Grew TO A SIZE OF ABOUT 25-30 PARTICIPANTS AT 1135 PM.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VA ADVISED THAT 10 MEMBERS OF THE VVAW/VSO FORCED THEIR WAY INTO THE BUILDING AND REQUESTED

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

A MEETING WITH THE VA ADMINISTRATOR, HOWEVER, THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION AGREED TO MEET WITH [REDACTED] OF THE MEMBERS AND CONSEQUENTLY A MEETING WAS ARRANGED WITH THE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR. [REDACTED] AT APPROXIMATELY 3:30 PM, THE GROUP OF VVAW/VSO MEMBERS DEPARTED THE AREA OF VA FOLLOWING THE MEETING WITH THE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR.

ON JULY, 1974, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, [REDACTED], ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY 1:30 PM A GROUP OF ABOUT 19 MEMBERS OF THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION ENTERED LAFAYETTE PARK WHERE THEY WALKED AROUND AND THEN WALKED TO THE SIDEWALK IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE. THEY REMAINED IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE FOR ABOUT ONE HOUR WHERE THEY HANDED OUT LEAFLETS. AT ABOUT 2:45 PM, THE GROUP DEPARTED THE AREA OF LAFAYETTE AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

U.S. CAPITOL POLICE, U.S. FBI POLICE, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION SECURITY, FBI-FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE, AUSA AND METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT COGNIZANT.
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

THE UNITED AMERICAN BOUDDHIST COMMISSION WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS A COALITION OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS MOVEMENT, AMERICAN B.U. FORUM, AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE REPEAL OF CIVIL RIGHTS. FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING AND SUPPORTING VETERANS RIGHTS. THE COALITION PRESENTLY OFFICES ROOM 3101 1616 WYOMING AVENUE, N.W., WDC.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAW/USO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/USO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO ELIMINATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIETY THROUGH POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. ARMY POLICE IN WDC IS [REDACTED] THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VA IS [REDACTED] THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FBI ARE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE IS SA [REDACTED] RE WFO NITEL DATED 5/24/74. WFO FOLLOWING.

END

GHS FBHQ ACK FOR ONE CLR

Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/2/74

As you were previously advised, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) planned a protest demonstration in Washington, D.C. (WDC), 7/1-4/74. Additionally, an unrelated protest demonstration sponsored by the American Veterans Movement (AVM) and two other groups under the name of Second American Bonus March Coalition (SABMC) are scheduled to sponsor a demonstration on 7/4/74 in WDC.

Attached relates to early protest activity on 7/1/74 by 25 to 30 members of the SABMC in front of the Supreme Court where a petition listing veterans' grievances was delivered to the clerk of the Supreme Court. The participants dispersed about noon and no incidents occurred. Additionally, a group of 19 members of SABMC entered Lafayette Park and proceeded to the front of The White House where they remained for about one hour distributing leaflets.

VVAW/WSO members approximating 75 to 100 conducted a rally at the Veterans Administration (VA) Building between 1:30 and 4:00 pm, and four members met with Deputy VA Administrator [REDACTED] after which they departed the area. No incidents occurred and local police authorities, Secret Service, VA security, GSA Federal Protective Service all advised by WFO.

1 - [REDACTED]
TJH:MEM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/3/95 BY [REDACTED]

b7c

Dissemination a to Secret Service;
Internal Security Section, General Crimes
Section and Civil Disturbance Unit of the
Department by messenger.

WDP WNP

BP b7c

WNP/GR

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 04 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. A.D. Adm.
Dep. A.D. Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.
Lab.
Legal Coun.
Off. Cong. & Public Affs.
Rec. Mgmt.
Tech. Serv.
Training

NY 100-448092

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)

FROM BALTIMORE (100-32218)

RE BALTIMORE 7/2/74

NY 100-448092

NY 100-448092

STRIPED BUS OPERATED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST

THE VETERAN SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVO/NSO) AT WASHINGTON, D.C.,

JULY 1-4, 1974; IS VVO/NSO

RE BA NITEL TO BUREAU, 7/2/74.

ON 7/4/74 AN SA OF THE FBI OBSERVED A WHITE OVER SILVER WITH
TAN FRONT AND STRIPE BUS, WITH WORDING S AND P BUS RENTAL, INC.,

NO. 13 IN TAN STRIPE, NUMBER 83 IN BACK WINDOW, AND BEARING

MARYLAND LICENSE IT 4 12, ENTERED PARK IN WEST JIM SHOPPING CENTER,

MILTOWN, MARYLAND AT ABOUT 9:15 A.M.

ABOUT 15 PEOPLE, AT MOST, UTILIZED THE BUS, WHICH DEPARTED THE

SHOPPING CENTER AT 10:20 A.M.

NO OTHER BUSES WERE NOTED.

THE VVO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS
TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN

END PAGE ONE

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JUL 5 1974

70 JUL 10 1974 350

PAGE TWO

BAL 100-32218

APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED ITS NAME TO WHAT WOULD BE THE
VETERANS CLUB BECAME MEMBERS. IT WAS ALSO SAID THAT OFFICERS
ARE MARXIST-LENINIST IN THE PAST AND ATTEMPT TO EDUCATE OTHER MEMBERS
IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

AT 1012 A.M. ON 7/4/74, [REDACTED] SECRET SERVICE, BALTIMORE
MD., WAS TELEPHONICALLY INFORMED WITH THE ABOVE RECALLED OBSERVED
DATA.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

AT 10127 A.M. ON 7/4/74, DUTY DETECTIVE [REDACTED] INTELLIGENCE
UNIT, POLICE DEPARTMENT, BALTIMORE, MD., WAS AS FOLLOWS: THIS UNIT
QUEST, ALSO TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED WITH THE ABOVE OBSERVED DATA,
FOR RELAY TO THE METROPOLITAN PD, WDC.

THE OBSERVING SA WAS [REDACTED] b7c

END

MBT FBING CLR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR 028 VP CODE

JUL 03 1974

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. A.D. - Adm. _____
Dep. A.D. - Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____

10:28 PM JUL 3 1974

TELETYPE

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD (100-15744)

TO NEW YORK (100-38591)

NEW YORK (100-160644)

CHICAGO (100-38591)

PHILADELPHIA

TAMPA (100-38591)

ALL OFFICES VIA WASHINGTON

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD (100-15744)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/81 BY [redacted]

ATTENTION INTD.

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO), AT WASHINGTON, D.C.,
JULY 1-4, 1974; IS - VVAV/WSO (WFOFILE 100-58125);

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE SECOND AMERICAN BONDS MARCH
COALITION, AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974; MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING. (WFOFILE 100-38591).

ON JULY 3, 1974, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE
INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT AT APPROXIMATELY 4:00AM
ON INSTANT DATE, THE GROUP OF DEMONSTRATORS WHO WERE AT THE
VVAV/WSO CAMP SITE AT 4TH AND THE MALL WERE EVICTED BY THE
U.S. PARK POLICE FOR VIOLATING THE TERMS OF THE PUBLIC
GATHERING PERMIT ISSUED THE GROUP BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

END PAGE ONE

TELETYPE TO:

100-15744 10/19/74 1/CH
100-38591 1/CH
100-160644 1/CH
100-38591 1/CH

XEROX

JUL 1 1974

THE SOURCE STATED THAT ALL PERSONS, EXCEPT FOR ABOUT 15 WHO
STAYED AT THE SITE TO TAKE CARE OF THE PRISONERS, LEFT THE
SITE AND WENT TO THE FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING WHERE ARRANGEMENTS
HAD BEEN MADE PREVIOUSLY TO BE HELD IF EVICTED FROM THE CAMP SITE.
THE SOURCE STATED THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE GROUP PLANS TO
RETURN TO THE VVAW/WSO CAMP SITE DURING THE EVENING HOURS ON
JULY 3, 1974. HOWEVER, NO DECISION HAS BEEN MADE AS TO WHAT
ACTION THE GROUP WILL TAKE IF THE PARK POLICE WILL EVICT THEM
DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF JULY 4, 1974. THE SOURCE
ADVISED THAT DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF JULY 3, 1974,
ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WAS HIT BY A POLICE CAR AND
REPORTEDLY HIS LEGS WERE INJURED. HOWEVER, THE INDIVIDUAL
RETURNED TO THE CAMP SITE WITH ONE LEG WRAPPED AND ON CRutches.
ACCORDING TO THE SOURCE, RADICAL GROUPS ARE COMING INTO
WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC) FOR THE FINAL DAY OF DEMONSTRATION ON
JULY 4, 1974. THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) AND THE RADICAL
GROUPS ARE CALLING FOR MORE ACTION BY THE GROUPS IN WDC, THE
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

EXACT NATURE OF THE ACTION IS NOT KNOWN. REPORTEDLY, THE GROUP IS TO DECIDE DURING THE EVENING FORUM EXACTLY WHAT TYPE OF ACTION WILL TAKE PLACE ON JULY 4, 1974.

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE, WDC, ADVISED THAT DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS WHILE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WERE RETURNING TO THE CAMP SITE FROM THE SLEEPING QUARTERS AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH A CONFRONTATION ERUPTED ON CAPITOL GROUNDS WHEN SEVERAL MEMBERS ATTEMPTED TO TAKE OVER A CAPITOL POLICE VEHICLE. THE MEMBERS CAUSED DAMAGE TO THE VEHICLE AND ONE OF THE GROUP WAS INJURED BY ANOTHER VEHICLE ARRIVING AT THE SCENE. HOWEVER, X-RAYS OF THE VICTIM REVEALED NO BROKEN BONES. THE REPRESENTATIVE ADVISED THAT THE INCIDENT WAS UTILIZED BY THE GROUP TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES.

ON INSTANT DATE, A SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT THE GROUP AT THE VVAW/WSO CAMP SITE PRESENTLY WAS IN POSSESSION OF A POOR ATTITUDE

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

AND THE RALLY WASLY DUE TO THE LACK OF PARTICIPANTS
AND THE FACT THAT THE VVAV/WSO GROUP THAT IT HAS BEEN
COVERED BY THE MEDIA AND THE FACT THAT THE SECOND SOURCE ALSO
STATED THAT RUM KOVIC FROM THE AMERICAN VETERANS MOVEMENT (AVM)
IS RECOGNIZED BY THE VVAV/WSO AS THE LEADER OF THE VETERANS GROUPS
PRESENTLY IN WDC.

ON INSTANT DATE, A THIRD SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY
500 PERSONS HAVE REGISTERED WITH THE VVAV/WSO GROUP, AND THAT
ABOUT 200 OF THOSE REGISTERED ARE FEMALES.

ON INSTANT DATE, A FOURTH SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED DURING THE MORNING
HOURS THAT THE VVAV/WSO GROUP PLANNED TO PAINT THE WORD
AMNESTY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DURING THE SCHEDULED RALLY
AT JUSTICE, AND THAT THIS WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED DURING DIVERSIONS
CREATED BY PERSONS BLOCKING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT THAT TIME.
THE SOURCE ALSO STATED THAT MEMBERS OF THE RU WERE ATTEMPTING
END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

TO MOTIVATE THE CROWD AT THE VVAV/MSO CAMPSITE ON INSTANT DATE. HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHAT TYPE ACTIVITY THE MEMBERS PLANNED FOR JULY 3, 1974 OR JULY 4, 1974. THE FOURTH SOURCE FURTHER STATED THAT AN INDIVIDUAL KNOWN AS [REDACTED] CLAIMED THAT HE WAS HIT BY A POLICE CAR ON INSTANT DATE AND THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WAS WALKING ON CRUTCHES.

DURING THE MORNING HOURS OF INSTANT DATE, A FIFTH SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WAS TO HOLD A MEETING AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS, 1010 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. WDC AND THEN TO HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT MERIDIAN HILL PARK AT 2:00 PM INSTANT DATE. FOLLOWING THE PRESS CONFERENCE, THE GROUP PLANNED TO MARCH TO THE ARLINGTON CEMETARY WITH A TOTAL OF ABOUT 30 PARTICIPANTS.

ON INSTANT DATE, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) OBSERVED A GROUP OF ABOUT 250-300 PERSONS BEGINNING TO FORM A MARCH LINE AT THE VVAV/MSO CAMP SITE AT ABOUT

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

11:30AM. SHORTLY AFTERWARD, THE GROUP BEGAN ITS MARCH TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WITH A POLICE ESCORT ARRIVING AT ABOUT 12NOON. THE GROUP HELD A RALLY AT THE 18TH AND PENNSYLVANIA ENTRANCE TO THE BUILDING FOR APPROXIMATELY 15 MINUTES AND DISPERSED THE AREA WITHOUT INCIDENT OR ARREST. HOWEVER, SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE GROUP PAINTED A SIGN ON EACH SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE BUILDING WHICH READ AS FOLLOWS "UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY--VVAV/WSO". UPON LEAVING THE AREA OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, THE GROUP MARCHED TO THE AREA OF THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT HOUSE, JOHN MARSHALL PLACE, N.W. FOR A SHORT RALLY. AT APPROXIMATELY 12:45 PM, THE GROUP BEGAN ITS MARCH BACK TO THE MALL AREA.

AT ABOUT 4:30PM, THE GROUP AFTER IT HAD FORMED A MARCH LINE, BEGAN TO LEAVE THE CAMP SITE FOR THE MARCH TO THE U.S. CAPITOL. HOWEVER, A CONFRONTATION OCCURRED BETWEEN THE GROUP AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT ON 3RD STREET AND JEFFERSON, N.W. AS THE POLICE ATTEMPTED TO PREVENT THE GROUP

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

FROM INTERRUPTING TRAFFIC ON E STREET. THE MARCH WAS TEMPORARILY
HALTED DURING THE CONFRONTATION. AT 1:00 PM, THE MARCH
RESUMED AND THE GROUP REACHED THE WEST FRONT OF THE U.S. CAPITOL
AT ABOUT 2:00 PM. THE GROUP OF ABOUT 30 PERSONS HELD
A SMALL RALLY ON THE WEST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL AND AT ABOUT
3:00 PM BEGAN THEIR MARCH BACK TO THE CAMP SITE. AT ABOUT 3:15 PM
THE GROUP HAD RETURNED TO THE CAMP SITE AND THE SITUATION WAS
CALM.

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN
POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED THAT ONE MEMBER OF THE GROUP HAD BEEN
ARRESTED, ONE POLICEMAN INJURED, AND TWO MEMBERS OF THE GROUP
INJURED.

ON INSTANT DATE, A SECOND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE M.P.D.
ADVISED THAT THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COMMITTEE HELD A
PRESS CONFERENCE AT MERIDIAN HILL PARK AT ABOUT 11:00 AM AND THAT
THE GROUP HAD A TOTAL OF ABOUT 30 MEMBERS PRESENT FOR THE
REGISTRATION TAKING PLACE AT THAT TIME. REPORTEDLY THE GROUP

END PAGE SEVEN

PAGE EIGHT

WAS WAITING FOR MORE SUPPORTERS BEFORE WENT TO ARLINGTON CEMETERY. AT ABOUT 4:30PM, THE GROUP STILL PLANNED TO GO TO ARLINGTON CEMETERY; HOWEVER, THEY HAD DECIDED TO SEND A DELEGATION BY RENTAL TRUCK INSTEAD OF BY FOOT.

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. PARK POLICE ADVISED THAT A DELEGATION OF 30 PER CENT FROM THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WENT TO THE ARLINGTON CEMETERY ON INSTANT DATE SHORTLY AFTER 6:00PM. HOWEVER, THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS AS THE GROUP WITNESSED THE CHANGING OF THE GUARD AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER AND LEFT THE AREA.

THE VVAV WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED ITS NAME TO VVAV/NSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAV/NSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST. THEY STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY.

THE AVN WAS FORMED IN 1974 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF FORMER VVAV MEMBERS. AVN IS PRESENTLY HEADQUARTERED AT 241/2 HURRICANE, END PAGE EIGHT

PAGE NINE

MARINA DEL REY, CALIFORNIA, AND REPORTEDLY HAS 35 CHAPTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE GROUP ARE TO OBTAIN BETTER BENEFITS FOR VETERANS, TO END BAD CONDITIONS IN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, AND TO OBTAIN THE REWRITING OF LAWS PERTAINING TO VETERANS' BENEFITS.

THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WAS FORMED IN JUNE 1974 AS A COALITION OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS' UNION, AMERICAN G.I. FORUM, AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATING FOR BETTER VETERANS' RIGHTS. THE COALITION PRESENTLY UTILIZES ROOM 510, 1810 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W., WDC.

THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) WAS FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968 AND IS A MILITANT, SEMICLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION. ITS OBJECTIVES, AS SET OUT IN THE PUBLICATIONS, ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, THE FOSTERING OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING-CLASS UNITY AND LEADERSHIP IN STRUGGLE, AND THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY BASED ON MARXISM.

PAGE NINE

PAGE TEN

WASHINGTON HAS BEEN TOLD THAT THE FOLLOWING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES WILL BE IN CONTACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, U.S. MARSHAL SERVICE,
U.S. PARK POLICE, U.S. CAPITOL POLICE, FEDERAL PROTECTION
SERVICE, VARIOUS MILITARY FORCES AND THE COAST GUARD.

ADMINISTRATIVE THE FIRST SOURCE IS [REDACTED] THE
SECOND SOURCE IS [REDACTED] THE THIRD SOURCE IS [REDACTED] THE
FOURTH SOURCE IS [REDACTED] THE FIFTH SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

b7c THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE IS LT. [REDACTED]
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MPD IS OFFICER [REDACTED] THE
SECOND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MPD IS OFFICER [REDACTED] THE
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. PARK POLICE IS SGT. [REDACTED]

RE WFO NITEL DATED JULY 2, 1974. WFO FOLLOWING.

END

FOR ANY CORRECTIONS/QUESTIONS PLEASE CONTACT THE WASHINGTON FIELD
OFFICE.

END

R RELAY FBING KLJ CLR

PAGE NINE

THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY, ALSO KNOWN AS YIPPIES,
WILL BE IN NEW YORK CITY FOR THE WEEK OF MAY 12-19.
A SMALL FACTORIAL CAN BE SEEN AT THE NEW YORK CITY
POLICE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT EXIST AT THE DEPARTMENT OF
POLICE.

THE NEW YORK CITY METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
HAS BEEN ADVISED BY THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
POLICE AND US. POLICE.

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE SOURCE IS [REDACTED] THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE U.S. POLICE IS [REDACTED] THE REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE FBI ARE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] WFO WILL FOLLOW
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SECOND AMERICAN BOMBS NEW YORK WHEN
LIAISON WITH THE LOCAL WDC POLICE DEPARTMENT. P.
END

FOR INFORMATION OR CLARIFICATIONS PLEASE CONTACT WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE.
END

PAGE TEN

RELAT CL

WFO FIELD OFFICE
WFO FIELD OFFICE

URGENT JULY 2, 1974
TO DIRECTOR AIN WED 1155-118 TELETYPE

DEMONSTRATION PLANNED BY VETERAN VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW) AT WASHINGTON DC
JULY 1-2, 1974, IS - VVAW/WSO.
NO CITE

REC-11 100-448000-3847

ON JULY 2, 1974, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT THE VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW) AND
REGIONAL BRANCHES IN SEVERAL STATES, INCLUDING THE
DEMONSTRATION, SCHEDULED FOR JULY 1-2, 1974, IN WASHINGTON DC
WILL BE MILITANT. VVAW ALSO INSTRUCTED THAT DEMONSTRATORS
LONG SLEEVE CLOTHING AND STEADY SHOTS FOR PROTECTION OF
BRING EXTRA MONEY FOR FINANCES. THE VVAW ALSO INSTRUCTED
NOT SPECIFIC AS TO WHAT MILITANT ACTIONS WERE PLANNED AT WSO.

END PAGE ONE

4 JUL 4 8 15 AM
JL
COU

11:00 AM
7-3-74
JHK

1cc to Secret Service

THE TARGETS WOULD BE. THE INSTRUCTIONS DID STATE THAT TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE DEMONSTRATION. THE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT THE VETERANS CARRYING TWELVE PERSONS OF YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO WOULD ATTEND THE DEMONSTRATION.

VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION TWO WAYS

THE VVAV WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME VVAV LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THE VVAV IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS". ALSO THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD THE VVAV HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MARXIST GROUPS. ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT "ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUPS" CONSIDER THE VVAV A GENUINE ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE US. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO VVAV/VS6 60 THAT

END PAGE TWO

~~BIKONR028 WF CODE~~

10:20PM URGENT JULY 3, 1974 ALM

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)

ALEXANDRIA (100-670)

BALTIMORE (100-32218)

CHICAGO (100-50772)

NEW YORK (100-160644)

TAMPA (100-3511)

PHILADELPHIA

ALL OFFICES VIA WASHINGTON

~~FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 10P~~

~~ATTENTION INTD.~~

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), AT WASHINGTON, D.C.,

JULY 1-4, 1974; IS - VVAW/WSO (~~WFOFILE 100-50123~~).

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH
COALITION, AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974; MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING. (~~WFOFILE 100-53591~~).

ON JULY 3, 1974, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE
INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT AT APPROXIMATELY 4:00AM
ON ~~7/3/74~~ ~~INSTANT DATE~~, THE GROUP OF DEMONSTRATORS WHO WERE AT THE
VVAW/WSO CAMP SITE AT 4TH AND THE MALL WERE EVICTED BY THE
U.S. PARK POLICE FOR VIOLATING THE TERMS OF THE PUBLIC
GATHERING PERMIT ISSUED THE GROUP BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.
END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

THE SOURCE STATED THAT ALL PERSONS, EXCEPT FOR ABOUT 15 WHO REMAINED AT THE SITE TO TAKE CARE OF THE PROPERTY, LEFT THE SITE AND WENT TO THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WHERE ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE PREVIOUSLY TO SLEEP IF EVICTED FROM THE CAMP SITE. THE SOURCE STATED THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE GROUP PLANS TO RETURN TO THE VVAW/WSO CAMP SITE DURING THE EVENING HOURS ON JULY 3, 1974. HOWEVER, NO DECISION HAS BEEN MADE AS TO WHAT ACTION THE GROUP WILL TAKE IF THE PARK POLICE WILL EVICT THEM DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF JULY 4, 1974. THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF JULY 3, 1974, ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WAS HIT BY A POLICE CAR AND REPORTEDLY HIS LEGS WERE INJURED. HOWEVER, THE INDIVIDUAL RETURNED TO THE CAMP SITE WITH ONE LEG WRAPPED AND ON CRUTCHES. ACCORDING TO THE SOURCE, RADICAL GROUPS ARE COMING INTO WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC) FOR THE FINAL DAY OF DEMONSTRATIONS ON JULY 4, 1974. THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) AND THE RADICAL GROUPS ARE CALLING FOR MORE ACTION BY THE GROUPS; HOWEVER, THE

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

EXACT NATURE OF THE ACTION IS NOT KNOWN. REPORTEDLY, THE GROUP IS TO DECIDE DURING THE EVENING FORUM EXACTLY WHAT TYPE OF ACTION WILL TAKE PLACE ON JULY 4, 1974.

ON ~~INSTANT DATE~~ ^{7/3/74}, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE, WOC, ADVISED THAT DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS WHILE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WERE RETURNING TO THE CAMP SITE FROM THE SLEEPING QUARTERS AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH A CONFRONTATION ERUPTED ON CAPITOL GROUNDS WHEN SEVERAL MEMBERS ATTEMPTED TO TAKE OVER A CAPITOL POLICE VEHICLE. THE MEMBERS CAUSED DAMAGE TO THE VEHICLE AND ONE OF THE GROUP WAS INJURED BY ANOTHER VEHICLE ARRIVING AT THE SCENE. HOWEVER, X-RAYS OF THE VICTIM REVEALED NO BROKEN BONES. THE REPRESENTATIVE ADVISED THAT THE INCIDENT WAS UTILIZED BY THE GROUP TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES.

ON ~~INSTANT DATE~~ ^{7/3/74}, A SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT THE GROUP AT THE VVAW/WSO CAMP SITE PRESENTLY WAS IN POSSESSION OF A POOR ATTITUDE
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

AND BAD MORALE MAINLY DUE TO THE LACK OF PARTICIPANTS AND THE FACT THAT THE VVAW/WSO GROUP FEELS THAT IT HAS BEEN IGNORED BY THE MEDIA AND THE PUBLIC. THE SECOND SOURCE ALSO STATED THAT RON KOVIC FROM THE AMERICANS VETERANS MOVEMENT (AVM) IS RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESS AS THE LEADER OF THE VETERANS GROUPS PRESENTLY IN WDC.

ON ~~INSTANT DATE~~ ^{7/3/74}, A THIRD SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY 500 PERSONS HAVE REGISTERED WITH THE VVAW/WSO GROUP, AND THAT ABOUT 200 OF THOSE REGISTERED ARE FEMALES.

ON ~~INSTANT DATE~~ ^{7/3/74}, A FOURTH SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED DURING THE MORNING HOURS THAT THE VVAW/WSO GROUP PLANNED TO PAINT THE WORD AMNESTY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DURING THE SCHEDULED RALLY AT JUSTICE, AND THAT THIS WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED DURING DIVERSIONS CREATED BY PERSONS BLOCKING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT THAT TIME. THE SOURCE ALSO STATED THAT MEMBERS OF THE RU WERE ATTEMPTING

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

TO MOTIVATE THE CROWD AT THE VVAW/WSO CAMPSITE ON INSTANT DATE. HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHAT TYPE ACTIVITY THE RU MEMBERS PLANNED FOR JULY 3, 1974 OR JULY 4, 1974. THE FOURTH SOURCE FURTHER STATED THAT AN INDIVIDUAL KNOWN AS [REDACTED] b7C CLAIMED THAT HE WAS HIT BY A POLICE CAR ON INSTANT DATE AND THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WAS WALKING ON CRUTCHES.

^{7/3/74}
DURING THE MORNING HOURS OF ~~INSTANT DATE~~, A FIFTH SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WAS TO HOLD A MEETING AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS, 1010 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W. WDC AND THEN TO HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT MERIDIAN HILL PARK AT 2:00 PM ^{7/3/74} ~~INSTANT DATE~~. FOLLOWING THE PRESS CONFERENCE, THE GROUP PLANNED TO MARCH TO THE ARLINGTON CEMETARY WITH A TOTAL OF ABOUT 30 PARTICIPANTS.

^{7/3/74}
ON ~~INSTANT DATE~~, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) OBSERVED A GROUP OF ABOUT 250-300 PERSONS BEGINNING TO FORM A MARCH LINE AT THE VVAW/WSO CAMP SITE AT ABOUT
END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

11:30AM. SHORTLY AFTERWARD, THE GROUP BEGAN ITS MARCH TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WITH A POLICE ESCORT ARRIVING AT ABOUT 12NOON. THE GROUP HELD A RALLY AT THE 10TH AND PENNSYLVANIA ENTRANCE TO THE BUILDING FOR APPROXIMATELY 15 MINUTES AND DISPERSED THE AREA WITHOUT INCIDENT OR ARREST. HOWEVER, SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE GROUP PAINTED A SIGN ON EACH SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE BUILDING WHICH READ AS FOLLOWS "UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY--VVAW/WSO". UPON LEAVING THE AREA OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, THE GROUP MARCHED TO THE AREA OF THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT HOUSE, JOHN MARSHALL PLACE, N.W. FOR A SHORT RALLY. AT APPROXIMATELY 12:45 PM, THE GROUP BEGAN ITS MARCH BACK TO THE MALL AREA.

AT ABOUT 4:32PM, THE GROUP AFTER IT HAD FORMED A MARCH LINE, BEGAN TO LEAVE THE CAMP SITE FOR THE MARCH TO THE U.S. CAPITOL. HOWEVER, A CONFRONTATION OCCURRED BETWEEN THE GROUP AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT ON 3RD STREET AND JEFFERSON, N.W. AS THE POLICE ATTEMPTED TO PREVENT THE GROUP

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

FROM DISRUPTING TRAFFIC ON 3RD STREET. THE MARCH WAS TEMPORARILY HALTED DURING THE CONFRONTATION. AT ABOUT 4:50PM, THE MARCH RESUMED AND THE GROUP REACHED THE WEST FRONT OF THE U.S. CAPITOL SHORTLY BEFORE 5:00PM. THE GROUP OF ABOUT 250 PERSONS HELD A SHORT RALLY ON THE WEST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL AND AT ABOUT 5:15PM BEGAN THEIR MARCH BACK TO THE CAMP SITE. AT ABOUT 5:30PM, THE GROUP HAD RETURNED TO THE CAMP SITE AND THE SITUATION WAS CALM.

~~ON INSTANT DATE~~ 7/3/74, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED THAT ONE MEMBER OF THE GROUP HAD BEEN ARRESTED, ONE POLICEMAN INJURED, AND TWO MEMBERS OF THE GROUP INJURED.

~~ON INSTANT DATE~~ 7/3/74, A SECOND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MPD ADVISED THAT THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT MERIDIAN HILL PARK AT ABOUT 2:30PM AND THAT THE GROUP HAD A TOTAL OF ABOUT 30 MEMBERS PRESENT FOR THE REGISTRATION TAKING PLACE AT THAT TIME. REPORTEDLY THE GROUP

END PAGE SEVEN

PAGE EIGHT

WAS WAITING FOR MORE SUPPORTERS BEFORE GOING TO ARLINGTON CEMETERY. AT ABOUT 4:30PM, THE GROUP STILL PLANNED TO GO TO ARLINGTON CEMETERY, HOWEVER, THEY HAD DECIDED TO SEND A DELEGATION BY RENTAL TRUCK INSTEAD OF BY FOOT.

ON ^{9/3/74}~~INSTANT DATE~~, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. PARK POLICE ADVISED THAT A DELEGATION OF 30 PERSONS FROM THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WENT TO THE ARLINGTON CEMETERY ON INSTANT DATE SHORTLY AFTER 6:00PM. HOWEVER, THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS AS THE GROUP WITNESSED THE CHANGING OF THE GUARD AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER AND LEFT THE AREA.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED ITS NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENNINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

THE AVM WAS FORMED IN 1974 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF FORMER VVAW MEMBERS. AVM IS PRESENTLY HEADQUARTERED AT 241/2 HURRICANE,
END PAGE EIGHT

PAGE NINE

MARINA DEL REY, CALIFORNIA, AND REPORTEDLY HAS 35 CHAPTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE GROUP ARE TO OBTAIN BETTER BENEFITS FOR VETERANS, TO END BAD CONDITIONS IN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, AND TO OBTAIN THE REWRITING OF LAWS PERTAINING TO VETERANS' BENEFITS.

THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WAS FORMED IN JUNE 1974 AS A COALITION OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS MOVEMENT, AMERICAN G.I. FORUM, AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PUERTO RICAN CIVIL RIGHTS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATING FOR BETTER VETERANS' RIGHTS. THE COALITION PRESENTLY UTILIZES ROOM 512, 1010 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W., WDC.

THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) WAS FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968 AND IS A MILITANT, SEMICLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION. ITS OBJECTIVES, AS SET OUT IN THE PUBLICATIONS, ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, THE FOSTERING OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING-CLASS UNITY AND LEADERSHIP IN STRUGGLE, AND THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY BASED ON MARXISM-
END PAGE NINE

PAGE TEN

LENINISM-MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT, LEADING TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, U.S. PARK POLICE, U.S. CAPITOL POLICE, FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE, 962ND MILITARY GROUP, AND USA COGNIZANT.

b2
b7D
ADMINISTRATIVE. THE FIRST SOURCE IS [REDACTED], THE SECOND SOURCE IS [REDACTED], THE THIRD SOURCE IS [REDACTED], THE FOURTH SOURCE IS [REDACTED], THE FIFTH SOURCE IS [REDACTED].
b7C THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE IS LT. [REDACTED].
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MPD IS OFFICER [REDACTED], THE SECOND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MPD IS OFFICER [REDACTED], THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. PARK POLICE IS SGT. [REDACTED].
RE WFO NITEL DATED JULY 2, 1974. WFO FOLLOWING.

END

MIL FOR ANY CORRECTIONS/QUESTIONS PLA CONTACT THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

END

R

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 04 1974

NR 002 WF CODE

9:15PM URGENT JULY 4, 1974 ALM

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)

ALEXANDRIA (100-670)

BALTIMORE (100-32218)

CHICAGO (100-58111)

NEW YORK (100-168644)

PHILADELPHIA

TAMPA (100-38117)

ALL OFFICES VIA WASHINGTON

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

ATTENTION INTD.

DATE 7-1-82 BY SP-5 RJH/ldc

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), AT WASHINGTON, D.C.,

JULY 1-4, 1974; IS - VVAW/WSO (WFOFILE 100-58125);

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH

COALITION, AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974; MISCELLANEOUS

INFORMATION CONCERNING (WFOFILE 100-58591);

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP)

AT WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 4, 1974, IS - YIP (WFOFILE 100-58555)

EX-110

7 JUL 8 1974

ON JULY 3, 1974, DURING THE LATE EVENING HOURS, A

SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED

THAT THE AMERICAN VETERANS MOVEMENT (AVM) HAD VACATED THE OFFICE

LOCATED AT 1010 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC)

END PAGE ONE

TELETYPED TO

All Listed

57 JUL 19 1974

XEROX

OCT 1 1974

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. A.D. Adm.	
Dep. A.D. Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
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Comp.	
Ext. Aff.	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
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Insp.	
Intell.	
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Plan. & Eval.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Tech. Serv.	
Training	
Off. Liaison	

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60-480960-649910

PAGE TWO

AND MOVED TO THE LOCATION AT 3845 15TH STREET, N.W. IN ORDER TO BE CLOSER TO THE SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES AT MALCOLM X PARK ON JULY 4, 1974. THE SOURCE ALSO ADVISED THAT THE SCHEDULED MARCH WOULD NOT BEGIN UNTIL SHORTLY BEFORE 2:00PM, ARRIVING AT LAFAYETTE PARK ABOUT 3:00PM.

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. PARK POLICE ADVISED THAT NONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE VVAV/WSO GROUP CAMPED ON THE MALL AREA DURING THE LATE NIGHT AND EARLY MORNING HOURS OF JULY 3-4, 1974. THE REPRESENTATIVE ADVISED THAT DURING THE EVENING HOURS OF JULY 3, 1974, ^{THE VVAV} ~~573-4400~~/WSO GROUP WAS ADVISED THAT AGAIN CAMPING WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED. CONSEQUENTLY, NO CONFRONTATION TOOK PLACE BETWEEN THE U.S. PARK POLICE AND THE VVAV/WSO GROUP AT THE MALL.

ON INSTANT DATE, THE FIRST SOURCE ALSO ADVISED THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION HAD DECIDED TO REMAIN IN LAFAYETTE PARK FOLLOWING THEIR SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES. THE GROUP PLANNED TO HOLD AN ALL-NIGHT VIGIL UNTIL

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1974.

THE SAME REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. PARK POLICE ADVISED THAT THE DEPT FOR THE SECOND AMERICAN BONDS MARCH COALITION OFFICES ON INSTANT DATE AT 1207 PM THAT THE ST UP WILL LEAVE THE PARK AREA PEACEFULLY OR BE ARRESTED.

ON INSTANT DATE, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) OBSERVED SMALL GROUPS OF INDIVIDUALS GATHERING IN MARCH LINES AT THE AREA OF THE MALL AND 4TH STREET, N.W. AT ABOUT 11:30AM A GROUP OF ABOUT 500 PERSONS BEGAN TO MARCH FROM THE CAP SITE TOWARD THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL. THE GROUP CARRIED BANNERS AND SIGNS WHICH IDENTIFIED THE GROUP AS MEMBERS OF THE VVAW/WSO, UNITED FARM WORKERS, THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), AND THE REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB). THIS GROUP WAS JOINED ALONG THE MARCH ROUTE BY SIMILAR GROUPS AS WELL AS GROUPS AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL. UPON ARRIVAL OF ALL GROUPS AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, THE SIZE OF THE CROWD WAS ESTIMATED AT 1,000 PERSONS. THE GROUPS ARRIVED AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT

END PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
April 11-15, 1974

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/USO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

Reference is made to Milwaukee Letterhead
Memorandum (LHM) dated May 8, 1974.

This LHM is being prepared as a supplement
in order to incorporate information regarding captioned
meeting which was received subsequent to the preparation
of referenced LHM.

On May 14, 1974, [REDACTED] <sup>b2
b7D</sup> provided the minutes
of captioned meeting as compiled by the National Office,
Chicago, Illinois. These minutes are as follows: (C) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11 - 15, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REGIONS PRESENT:

Alabama/Mississippi/Tennessee; California/Nevada; Colorado/Utah/Wyoming; Maryland/Virginia/Washington, DC; Florida/Georgia; N. Illinois/Iowa; S. Illinois/E. Missouri; Ohio/Indiana/Kentucky/Michigan/W. Virginia/W. Pennsylvania; Great Plains; Wisconsin/Minnesota; New England; New York/N. New Jersey.

ROUND ROBINS, NATIONAL AND PROJECT REPORTS:

All Round Robin reports, National Office reports and the majority of National Project reports were written prior to the meeting and handed out to those regions present. Because of the length of some of these reports and because a majority of regions already have copies of these reports, they will not be included in the minutes. If regions who were unable to attend the NSCM would like copies of the Round Robins or Project reports, they can be obtained either from the National Office or from the various regions. Those Projects whose reports were not printed will be discussed below.

NOSCAM REPORT:

The first suggestion made by the NOSCAM representative was that the name of "NOSCAM" be dropped. The reasons for this are that "NOSCAM" has begun to develop an identity of its own, and this fact is not conducive to the building of a mass organization. This was discussed in the G.I. Workshop and will be reported on in that workshop report. y
Q

At this time, NOSCAM is handling the membership of approximately 150 active-duty G.I.s. There has been a growth of new members in Germany and England, plus there has been a substantial increase in correspondence from members and the project in Japan. Also, NOSCAM has continued to develop and expand contacts within the G.I. movement. The GI Project is now in the process of working on a paper discussing VVAW/WSO's involvement in military work and our ability to make contacts in the military which will inquire social change.

The problems surrounding our national G.I. work are: lack of funds for NOSCAM regions not keeping up with their correspondence with G.I.'s, and a lack of trained people to do the G.I. work. Regions should discuss these problems for solutions to these problems and how our G.I. work can be more effective.

The problems surrounding the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth were also discussed. At this point, 10% of the prisoners in the USDB are VVAW/WS members (230 people). NOSCAM is planning to put out a newsletter for the USDB members, and regions will receive copies of this when it is completed. Ft. Leavenworth USDB seems to be developing into a pre-Attica situation. The prison is using racism to "divide and conquer" the brothers and destroy unity. Also, one VVAW/WS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

member has recently been charged with the murder of [redacted]. It is imperative that regions assume the responsibility of writing to the brothers in the UCCB who are from their regions, and this responsibility must be consistent and on-going.

PVS CLEARINGHOUSE:

An up-date on the PVS library was given. To date, the Table of Contents has been completed and those people with libraries should have received this index. The list of existing PVS rap groups is not yet complete, mainly because people did not respond to the Clearinghouse request that they be informed of any known rap groups. They still need this information, so if people are aware of PVS groups, the Clearinghouse should be notified. The Clearinghouse is also getting ready to add another 40 pages to the library and people can check with Milwaukee to find out when this will be completed.

The series of articles on Vietnam Veterans which have been appearing in Penthouse Magazine was also discussed. The PVS Clearinghouse suggested that people write to Penthouse and respond to this series, as well as asking them to print more information on VVAW/WEO projects and work.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS:

The National Office reported that contact with the United Front of Cairo has been sketchy in recent months, and the majority of information we have received has come from the Friends of the United Front in St. Louis. The Cairo/Bogue Chitto clothing drive was successful and this was the only work that VVAW/WEO has done around the Cairo Project in many months. Most of the work of the United Front at this time is centered around the trial of the long-time organizer for the United Front, Bob Williams. Other than this, activity in Cairo at this point seems to be at a very low level plus, there has been no real energy in the organization to work around this project. Because of this, the National Office suggested that the Project be kept on a "back-burner" for the time being and kept as a national project until the situation in Cairo can be investigated. If chapters are interested in setting up speaking gigs for Bob Williams or film showings for the United Front, they should contact the National Office.

LAWTON/GARDNER TRIAL:

The Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee has been going through some internal struggles recently, but the problems seem to be straightened out now. The RPPDC has organized three picket lines at the Riverside Police Dept. during the past two months and the community has supported these pickets. Regular community meetings are being held to discuss the problems of police brutality, and community support is building.

On a national level, the response to the petitioning campaign has been good, but more petitions and increased publicity are needed. A motion for the dismissal of charges against Gary and Zureba will be filed soon, and it is important that people across the country push forward the same political demands that will be discussed in the dismissal motion: namely, stop the harassment and the racism of the trial.

Some of the things which the RPPDC and Lawton Gardner need at this point are people outside Riverside to build support for the brothers and to do publicity about the frame-up. Most importantly, political people are needed to go to Riverside this summer to do work around the trial, and people who can do legal research (interview witnesses, etc.) are desperately needed. If people can come to Riverside, they should be cleared by their own regional office, the California regional office and the RPPDC. Housing and some food will be provided for those who can do work in Riverside this summer.

In closing, recent reaction to the trial, the speaking tours, letters, etc. have been seen as a very supportive thing by the Lawton family and Zurebu. They send their feelings of love and solidarity to the National Steering Committee and the entire organization.

* * * * *

OLD BUSINESS

ELECTION OF NATIONAL COORDINATORS:

The terms of office for Barry Romo and Sam Schorr expired at this meeting, leaving two positions open for National Coordinator. Two people accepted their nominations for these positions -- Sam Schorr and Pete Zastrow (of the Ohio region).

PROPOSAL: Be it moved that Sam Schorr and Pete Zastrow be unanimously accepted for the position of National Coordinators.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

AFFILIATION WITH NCUUA:

As decided at the last NSCM, the discussion as to whether or not we should affiliate with the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty was tabled until this meeting. A short run-down on the projected work of NCUUA is contained in the National Office Reports and because of this work, the following proposal was made.

PROPOSAL: That VVAW/WSO affiliate with NCUUA for its second year of operation.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

WSI ON CONCEALMENT OF U.S. CASUALTIES IN INDOCHINA:

At the last NSCM, we discussed the New York region's project of conducting a Winter Soldier Investigation into the concealment of U.S. casualties in Vietnam. The New York region has been working on this project and a clearinghouse for the project information has been established in Buffalo. At this meeting, the New York region made the following proposal:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPOSAL: That the WSI on Concaviment of U. S. Casualties be adopted as a National Project of VVAW/WSO, with the clearinghouse for this project to be set up in the New York regional office in Buffalo.

VOTE: This proposal failed with a vote of 16⁺ yes; 44-no. Though this proposal failed, the Steering Committee encourages regions and chapters to participate in this New York project as much as possible. For information about this project, people should contact: VVAW/WSO, PO Box 902, Ellicott Station, Buffalo, NY 14205.

AMENDMENT TO THE WORKING PAPER RE. ELECTIONS OF COORDINATORS:

In the "Organization of NSCMs" Workshop held at the Yellow Springs meeting, the following proposal was made. Because this proposal is an amendment to our by-laws, it had to be taken back to the regions for discussion.

PROPOSAL: "In the case of the resignation of a national coordinator, the national office shall, by means of the national newsletter, advise the chapters that a vacancy has occurred and that nominations for the position are open. Further, resignations of national coordinators must be accompanied with the effective date of that resignation.

Nominations of individual national coordinators shall be made for specific vacancies for the remainder of that particular term."

VOTE: This amendment received unanimous acceptance and is now part of our organizational policy.

AMENDMENT TO ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROPOSAL:

At the last NSCM, we adopted as policy the proposal for Alternative Service for National Coordinators. An amendment to this proposal was made and had to go back to the regions for discussion before this amendment became policy.

PROPOSAL: That the word "fledgling" be dropped and in the place of the term "fledgling chapter," the words "chapter, organizing committee or project" be added. Also, that the last line of the proposal be dropped.

VOTE: This proposal passed with a vote of: 53.75-yes; 4-no; 2.25-abs. This is now organizational policy as part of the Alternative Service Proposal.

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OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP

The discussion surrounding the objectives was somewhat procedurally confusing, so we feel that some explanation as to what is to happen with these objectives is needed. It was decided at the last NSCM that the National Office would prepare revised wording of our objectives, based on input and suggestions from the regions. This was done and these objective wordings were discussed in this workshop one at a time. There were minority opinions on some of the objectives, as well as a majority report from the workshop which includes a preamble and 8 objectives. The objectives which came out of this workshop (both majority and minority reports) are to be considered as final wording of the following proposed objectives. This means that the following objectives will have to be voted either up or down at the next NSCM, and no changes in the wording of these proposed objectives can be made at the time of the vote. If an objective is voted down, then the objective which we already have will remain. Remember -- these are FINAL WORDING of the proposed objectives. It should also be noted that for an objective to pass, a 2/3 vote in favor of the objective is required.

Listed below the preamble and each of the objectives are the votes cast by the Steering Committee. The entire body voted on each of the objectives for the purpose of listing these votes to reflect the consensus of the Steering Committee regarding each of these proposed objectives. If the above explanation is confusing and people have questions as to the procedure on adoption of new objectives, contact the National Office.

MAJORITY REPORT PREAMBLE:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."

-- Thomas Paine, 1776

These words express an over-whelming need in America today, the need of all men and women who have learned the lessons of Indochina to continue fighting for self-determination and justice. Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization struggles in the spirit of those men and women who remained at Valley Forge during the harsh winter of 1776. We understand that the basic root of the oppression and exploitation that exists in the United States today is the system of imperialism. We also understand that the war in Indochina is imperialist in origin, and we are dedicated to ending the brutal exploitation of the people of the world by the United States Government. Only through unity and a commitment to ongoing political education and struggle against all oppression can we hope to end the inequalities of the system and stop its imperialist nature. We have set forth the following objectives to that end.

MINORITY REPORT PREAMBLE:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."

(Minority Preamble, Ca)

These words express an ever-whelming need in America today, the need of all men and women who have learned the lessons of Indochina to continue fighting for self-determination and justice. Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization struggles in the spirit of those men and women who remained at Valley Forge during the harsh winter of 1776. We understand that the basic root of the oppression and exploitation that exists in the United States today is the system of imperialism. We experience it on the job and in the unemployment line, in police repression and racial discrimination, in sky-rocketing prices and the theft of our history of struggle. Our society was built and is maintained by the working class here and in other countries, yet our human labor and collective wealth are exploited by a profit-seeking corporate system. To enrich themselves, the owners of the means of production are debasing our living standards and destroying our environment. We also understand that the war in Indochina is imperialist in origin, and we are dedicated to ending the brutal exploitation of the people of the world by the United States Government. Only through unity and a commitment to ongoing political education and struggle against all oppression can we hope to end the inequalities of the system and stop its imperialist nature. We have set forth the following objectives to that end.

MINORITY REPORT FOR NO PREAMBLE:

The object of this minority report is the preamble to the objectives approved by the Objectives Workshop. It is the opinion of the proponents of this report that the preamble should be deleted entirely.

THE OBJECTIVES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. The purpose of the objectives is to define for the identifiable mass of people among whom we have a base the broad issues that concern and affect them. The objectives are the ground-level basis of agreement around which membership in VVAW/WSO is organized. They are not a short lesson in political education.

We believe that people should not be required to go through a paragraph attacking, without defining, imperialism before even getting to the objectives. It is possible that some people may agree with the objectives and disagree with the preamble. These people may stop reading before they ever get to the objectives themselves.

We believe the objectives should be as broad and as concise as possible. Nothing, particularly this 200 word preamble, should stand between the reader and the objectives.

Although VVAW/WSO is an anti-imperialist organization and the preamble is anti-imperialist in nature, the preamble requires acceptance of a higher level of consciousness than most people have reached in many areas of the country. Requiring acceptance of the preamble as a prerequisite to VVAW/WSO membership will seriously hamper our ability to recruit people who have no greater consciousness than the fact that they are angry, troubled, or to some degree discontented with what is happening in the country today. We want to reach these people to build a mass base but our belief is that this preamble will hinder, not help, that effort.

VOTE: The three proposals regarding the preamble were voted on all at once, meaning that delegates cast votes for their preferred preamble proposal. The votes on these preamble proposals are as follows: Majority Preamble: 18,375 in favor; Minority Preamble: 20 in favor; Minority Report for No Preamble: 20,625 in favor.

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PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #1: To struggle for an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops, advisors, planes, and military and economic aid from Southeast Asia. We support as a basis for the cessation of these hostilities the various peace proposals of the people of Southeast Asia based upon their right of self-determination and actual control of their own destinies.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance in the consensus vote.

PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #2: To struggle for the immediate termination of all other operations by the United States government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggles for liberation and self-determination of the people of the world. This includes the creation and maintenance of dictatorial governments, economic domination and the theft of the natural resources of this and other countries.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance in the consensus vote.

PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #3: To struggle for the goal that all military people (Active-duty, Reserve and National Guard) be afforded their constitutional right which are denied by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. We condemn the use of the National Guard, Reserves and Active-duty personnel as strikebreakers, and we support the efforts of servicepeople in the struggles against military repression. We oppose the use of the military as an oppressive and policy-making force domestically and overseas.

VOTE: The Consensus vote on this objective was: 52-yes; 7-no; 1-abs.

PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #4: To struggle for universal and unconditional amnesty for all war resisters. This includes a retro-active, non-punitive, single-type discharge for all veterans. All veterans should receive decent benefits, medical care and productive employment which are the right of all people.

VOTE: The consensus vote on this objective was: 27-yes; 33-no. (See New Business for additional proposals concerning this objective).

PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #5: To struggle against racism which is historically used as a tool of U. S. imperialism to prevent and destroy unity among the people and justify the oppression and exploitation of third world people at home and abroad. We must fight this dehumanizing tactic which divides us, and strive to build unity between all people.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance in the consensus vote.

MAJORITY REPORT PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #6: To struggle for an end to sexism which forces an inferior status on women, using them as a cheap labor reserve and channeling them into endless hours of household work. Both men and women are forced into sexual stereotypes that act to discriminate against them. We must fight sexist attitudes and actions because they divide our people against each other, making us less able to struggle together for change.

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MINORITY REPORT FOR OBJECTIVE #6: To struggle for an end to sexism which forces an inferior status on women, using them as a cheap labor reserve and channeling them in endless hours of household work. We condemn the denial of basic civil rights to people because of their sexual preference. Both men and women are forced into sexual stereotypes that act to discriminate against them. We must fight sexist attitudes and actions because they divide our people against each other, making us less able to struggle together for change.

VOTE: The Majority and Minority proposals for the 6th objective were voted on at the same time. The consensus vote is: 42.25 in favor of the Majority proposal; and 13.75 in favor of the Minority proposal. 4 votes were recorded for "neither."

MAJORITY REPORT PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #7: To struggle for the right of all workers to organize and strike to protect their income and safeguard their employment. We support progressive struggles aimed at improving working conditions.

MINORITY REPORT PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #7: To struggle for the right of all workers to organize and strike to protect their income and safeguard their employment. We support progressive struggles aimed at improving working conditions, and we support workers' control of the means of production in society.

VOTE: The Majority and Minority proposals for the 7th objective were voted on at the same time. The consensus vote is: 38 in favor of the Majority proposal, and 22 in favor of the Minority proposal.

PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #3: To struggle against the use of the criminal justice system (police, courts, prisons) as a tool of political repression, recognizing that this system now serves the interests of the rich and powerful while suppressing the majority of poor and working people. We will fight for the freeing of all political prisoners.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance in the consensus vote. (X)

AMNESTY WORKSHOP

The workshop was divided into two topics -- amnesty in general and our July amnesty action. Under the first topic, we heard and discussed the National Office report. Ten regions gave extensive descriptions of the work they're doing around the issue of amnesty and discussed the origin of the single-type discharge movement with a better understanding of this coming out. Our VA work is seen as an integral part of the amnesty issue, particularly as illustrated by each region's report (all were involved in some kind of VA action or education). The intrinsic anti-imperialist nature of amnesty was somewhat misunderstood by some, but through discussion most differences were basically resolved.

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Our July action is the major topic. We discussed the major slogans -- "Universal, Unconditional Amnesty;" "Implement the Agreements/End All Aid to Thien and Lon Nol;" "Single-Type Discharge for All Vets," and "Kick Nixon Out." We propose a fifth demand -- "Decent Benefits for All Vets" -- to follow the other vets' demand and to go before the Nixon demand. This is the order in which we see all the demands being raised, and we came to this conclusion after much struggle. Although we knew about and discussed the proposed demand of "End All US Intervention in Indochina," politically it was thought that this was not the best terminology and that it is better to use these five as stated.

We voted to reaffirm the National Office proposal on the May regional building actions with vets' problems as the focus of the first day (emphasizing VA actions or education) and the second day being used to unite as many people/groups as possible around all five demands (marches, rallies, etc.). We discussed building for the July action with reference to materials (posters, buttons, etc.). We must unite with community groups and vets clubs around the five demands. There was specific discussion of the scenario to be used in the July action. We approved the action for suing for the Mall when the lawyers and the four-person "logistics committee" (whose members will come from various regions) deems it necessary.

BUILD FOR THE NATIONAL JULY ACTION IN D.C.!!!!

VOTE: This workshop report received unanimous acceptance.

Discharge Upgrading Project
DUP WORKSHOP

The political perspective of DUP is covered in the VVAW/WSO national amnesty position; this report deals with DUP as one part of the amnesty program. The members of the workshop felt that DUP should be used as an organizing tool to bring people into VVAW/WSO and its projects. This position was covered in both the Yellow Springs and St. Louis NSCM minutes. People interested in DUP work should refer to those minutes for political guidance.

The discussion in the DUP workshop centered around three major areas: strategy, working with non-VVAW/WSO DUP groups, and the supposed ending of SPN codes.

Strategy: As DUPs across the country become operative and start sending in completed appeals into the boards in Washington D.C., these boards will become flooded. This will continue to increase the processing time and thus shows that a case by case review cannot work, thereby proving the necessity for a single-type discharge. We must continually organize and mobilize vets with less than honorable discharges into VVAW/WSO's fight for the single-type discharge.

As an organization, we must recognize that a single-type discharge is a real demand that can be won.

Non VVAW/WSO DUP: We must unite with local service types and push forward our analysis of the discharge system and its function in support of U.S. imperialism.

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We must recognize VVAW/WSO position is and can be brought to forces not yet struggling for a single grade of discharge and universal and unconditional amnesty nor recognizing it as anti-imperialist in nature.

SPN Codes: The department of defense has told the people that they have eliminated SPNs. This is a lie that must be exposed. SPNs will no longer be on a veteran DD-214 but will be given to the VA and selective service. The elimination of the SPN on DD-214's was made retroactive and procedures will be out within six weeks on how veterans with SPN's on their DD-214's can have them removed. We encourage all chapters to find veterans with SPNs and help them process this records change. This policy change by DoD will not end SPN, nor will it keep employers from using a veterans service record to discriminate. We are going to be releasing the DoD release directive to the press to show how much of a hoax this dropping of SPNs is.

The final discussion of the workshop centered on how to handle the present crushing case loads of our DUP and on inter-communication in DUP work. It was decided that the Bay Area DUP would take charge of producing the DUP newsletter.

VOTE: This workshop report received unanimous acceptance.

WINTER SOLDIER WORKSHOP

In the first part of the workshop, the political content of the newspaper was discussed. Primarily, the discussion centered on what was viewed as the excessive use of rhetoric in the paper. After much discussion, the workshop agreed that the paper should avoid rhetorical language that may cloud the political point being expressed in the articles. The workshop sees the real need for constructive criticism around the paper by providing the National Collective with on-going criticism and analysis of their particular work with the paper.

The workshop feels that, again, the whole organization must stress getting the paper out to increase paper sales. If the organization takes this to heart, our paper will soon pay for itself.

The second part of the workshop was focused on the day-to-day aspects of getting the paper out and some criticisms of the layout. The following are some guidelines laid out that might help in getting the paper into stores:

1. Can be placed in most stores by having a good presentation to give store managers; i. e., who, what, why, where, etc.
2. Hide papers at beginning of presentation to avoid instant turn-off
3. Push rap on programs that relate to many people, like DUP
4. Stamp in local chapter address
5. Place paper where people will see it in the store
6. Stress areas that are not close to campuses for bigger outreach
7. Use bars where people know you and place paper in conspicuous place
8. Be aggressive with the paper
9. Hustle people in line for concerts and movies
10. Be consistent -- same place, same time, etc.

PROPOSAL: That the price of the paper be larger in size.

VOTE: This workshop report and proposal were accepted by a

In this workshop, discussion was held and proposals considered on the theory and practice of Mass Organizations. The following proposal was approved by this committee. It is recommended that the NSC accept the following:

PROPOSAL: That the following definition be accepted: That VVAW/WSO is a mass, anti-imperialist organization.

VOTE: This proposed definition was accepted with a vote of: 38.15-yes;
21.85-no.

The major portion of the agenda was devoted to the California/Nevada proposal. The specifics of this struggle are adequately detailed in the accompanying minority report. (This minority report discussion was moved to New Business for discussion on the floor):

There was a discussion about the definitions of cadre and mass organizations, particularly the possibility and/or place of cadre within a mass organization. There were no proposals from this interesting and educational discussion.

VOTE: This workshop report received unanimous acceptance.

INDOCHINA WORKSHOP

The workshop discussed the role of IPC (Indochina Peace Campaign) and the American Veterans Movement (AVM) in relationship to the struggle of VVAW/WSO in its campaign to build the anti-imperialist struggle. Basically, we see the leadership of IPC trying to build a veterans organization that will follow its leadership on the question of Indochina. In this regard, we see IPC pushing the AVM as the only valid vets organization for combatting the problems now facing ex-GI's (Refer to National Office Report on this question). This has a direct effect on VVAW/WSO's work of showing that the war is imperialist in origin, including IPC's distortion of our anti-war work to other organizations, and interfering with our relations with the Indochinese people.

The workshop feels that the only strategy for dealing with this situation is to out-organize the leadership of these groups. We put forward the slogans:

Unite with local AVM and IPC Members!

Push the Indochina Slogan of the D. C. Demo!

This entails local chapters going to local meetings of IPC and explaining the opportunism of the leadership of AVM and uniting with the local IPC, building programs around the war in the local areas.

THE SITUATION IN INDOCHINA TODAY:

The workshop believes that Indochina is still the major focus of U. S. aggression and attempts at domination in the world today. We criticize VVAW/WSO for tending to fall into the trap of accepting the idea that the "war is over" in any manner. This workshop believes that the war has never ended, only taken on new forms and strat-

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egies. We do not believe that after billions of dollars years of aggression that the U. S. government has given up its desire to dominate Southeast Asia.

The workshop points to the incredible build-up of U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia, particularly of the Navy. We think that the possibility of an escalation, with new tactics, is imminent, especially with the likelihood of the fall of Lon Nol's regime. It was clear that many chapters in the organization have failed to keep up with the continually changing nature and tactics of how the U. S. is continuing the war.

Therefore, the workshop proposes an intensified effort by the organization to make the new nature of the war known to its members and the American people.

This can be done by the chapters updating their resources on Indochina and getting out the word about the continuing aggression in Indochina. After much discussion, the workshop put forth the following slogan for the D.C. Action: END ALL US INTERVENTION IN INDOCHINA! We feel this slogan is correct in that all aspects of U. S. attempts at domination, in whatever form, are included. (During the discussion of this workshop report on the floor, the above proposed slogan was ruled out of order due to the fact that the slogan put forward by the amnesty workshop had already been accepted by the Steering Committee).

VOTE: This workshop report received unanimous acceptance. It was suggested that people who would like to keep up on the current activities in Indochina subscribe to a publication of: Indochina Resource Center, 1322 18th St. NW, Washington, D. C. 20036. Subs to this monthly publication are quite expensive, so chapters should explain that they have no money, but feel that the information is vital to your work.

G.I. WORKSHOP

The workshop began with a discussion of the notes of the last NSCM G.I. workshop report.

The following agenda items were decided on: 1) evaluation, 2) GI organizers conference, 3) VVAW/WSO National GI Project, 4) relations between VVAW/WSO GI projects and non-VVAW/WSO projects, 5) Robert Preston case (rt. Meade), 6) Ft. Leavenworth, 7) fund-raising, and 8) the GI working paper.

Project Reports: There were brief reports from VVAW/WSO GI organizing projects. More detailed project reports will be coming in to the VVAW/WSO National GI Project, and they will be available for people later.

VVAW/WSO relations with other groups: Some of the GI organizers felt that the needed to work more closely with other groups but that the other groups felt threatened by VVAW/WSO. It was generally agreed that in working with other groups, the following guidelines should be followed: 1) VVAW/WSO projects should work with any principled groups in a politically principled way, 2) VVAW/WSO projects will try to do political education with these groups, 3) VVAW/WSO projects should deal with these groups in a non-opportunist way. It was generally agreed that a decision to do with another group should be based primarily on their good practice. The VVAW/W

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National GI Project will like to be kept informed of projects' experiences or problems in working with other groups.

National GI Organizers Conference: It was decided to hold a national GI organizers conference on Labor Day weekend (unless the next NSCM is scheduled for that weekend). It will be held in Denver and the Denver delegation agreed to take care of the planning. They will put together suggested agenda items from the projects and will put together a list of those GI projects to be invited. This conference will be attended by non-VVAW/WSO projects as well as VVAW/WSO groups. The planning, agenda and list of those to be invited will be prepared by a month before the conference.

VVAW/WSO National GI Project: There was a discussion on the need to change the name NOSCAM. It was decided that the name NOSCAM will be dropped and the project will be called VVAW/WSO National GI Project. There was a general discussion of the work of the national project, and some of peoples' misconceptions were cleared up. The national project is more than just a way to recruit new members; it is set up to be a support office for GI organizing. The main problems that the project is having are money and lack of effective communication with the projects. To help deal with the financial problems it was decided that when a GI joins VVAW/WSO, his or her name should be sent to the national project and the membership fee can be used in part for the national project mailings. It was decided that the national project should be an information center and that the local GI organizing projects have a responsibility to keep up the flow of information and analysis. The national project will also assume responsibility for collecting and distributing local project reports and discussions of tactics and strategy for GI organizing.

It was proposed by the national project that there is a need to develop a VVAW/WSO national program for GI organizing. It was decided that as part of the program, we raise the single grade of discharge as an issue and secondary to that, we raise the issue of SPN codes. All VVAW/WSO organizing projects are strongly encouraged to raise these issues as part of the national amnesty campaign. The development of the program will be ongoing, and will be continued through correspondence with the projects and at the conference.

Ft. Leavenworth (USDB): There was a brief discussion of the extremely repressive conditions in the USDB, but further discussion was tabled until the national project could get together with the Leavenworth Brothers' Offense/Defense Committee to work out a strategy for organizing and support in the USDB.

Robert Preston Case: The delegation from HIGHWAY 13 at Ft. Meade ran down the Preston case (see HIGHWAY 13, April, 1974 for details). The case is important because it raises the constitutional issue of granting bail in a military case.

Fundraising: It was decided that people should exchange ideas and tactics for fund-raising.

GI Working Paper: It was decided that this report and the project reports that will be coming out later will form the basis for the GI working paper. The GI working paper will have more material after the GI conference.

VOTE: This workshop report received unanimous acceptance.

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The NDC workshop was broken down into 3 areas: past experiences, future practice and developing a training program. Discussion was centered around the report of the National Defense Committee workshop which met February 23-24 in Chicago.

A. Past Experience

1. Gainesville -- criticisms expressed from those who worked with the Gainesville 8 Defense Committee were:
 - a. There wasn't effective leadership.
 - b. That funds weren't accountable to VVAW/WSO Nationally.
 - c. The overall problem was that VVAW/WSO did not have control over the Gainesville 8 Defense Committee.
2. Karl Armstrong -- basic problems were:
 - a. Lack of politics among those working on the defense committee. Many people were in it for opportunistic reasons (law students, journalists).
 - b. Students were mobilized instead of the community.
 - c. The defense committee had already been formed before VVAW/WSO came in and we didn't have much say in the committee.
 - d. Propaganda could have been better. It was found that it is important to establish and maintain contacts with the media and it is also important to be truthful.
 - e. Some positive aspects were that the issue of amnesty was built around the trial and that the lawyers were political. Also, AMRC was exposed.
3. Leavenworth Brothers Offense/Defense Committee -- struggles are:
 - a. Political analysis (Internal Statement) the committee has found that one of the first things that needs to be established is an internal political statement.
 - b. Jury Selection is very important in trials of prisoners because of the general biased feelings the jury has before the trial even begins.
 - c. Community outreach -- more needs to be done in this area.
 - d. Propaganda is essential to all other areas and needs to be thought of in terms of national, instead of just local.
4. GI Defense -- points brought out were:
 - a. The military is sensitive to outside publicity and will try to look good and therefore, at times can be forced to compromise.
 - b. The political nature of what the military is doing needs to be brought out and propaganda needs to go out into the community.
5. Lawton and Gardner was not discussed as the trial is in progress.

B. Future Practice

1. Leadership -- There needs to be a breakdown of control which involves delegating work outward from the core.
2. What is a political trial -- There was controversy over whether drug busts were political enough to be considered as political trials. There was a question as to priorities also. Some were afraid of a statement that would show an inflexible position. In light of this, the following proposal was made:

PROPOSAL: The statement in the NDC working paper be used with an amendment as the NDC's statement on political trials. The statement, with amendment is: "Not all busts can be seen from an organizational standpoint as political. Given our resources, capabilities and political priorities, certain trials may not, in fact, qualify as a political trial that we can justifiably work on."

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance by the body.

3. Criteria for work on defense committees -- As was discussed in past experiences, defendants should have a say, but should not be dictatorial. The essence of control comes from the organization.

C. Developing a Training Program

1. Enlarging and improving working paper: Since it was felt that there was a need for the development of a more specific working paper, it was decided that there be a NDC meeting before the next NSCM. It will be June 7-9 at St. Louis, and each region is to send those who they feel can contribute to the formation of this paper. Different reports are to be made by certain individuals or regions and are to be sent by that specific region to each region represented at this NSCM by May 24th. The entire paper will be compiled June 7-9 and then will be taken back to the regions for them to read and be ready to discuss at the next NSCM (NDC Workshop).

Areas which need to be dealt with in more depth and the people and regions assigned are:

1. Internal Defense Committee Organizing -- all
2. GI Defense Work -- Bill Davis, Gary Staiger, National GI Project
3. Political Criteria for Defense Work -- all
4. Prisons -- Leavenworth Brothers Offense/Defense Committee
5. Governmental Strategy -- all to report on local, Tim Butz on federal
6. Legal (Relationships to lawyers) -- Jeanne Friedman and the RPPDC
7. Jury Selection -- Mary Jo Cook and the Buffalo chapter
8. Politics of Defense Committees -- all
9. Propaganda -- Ann Bailey and Milwaukee chapter
10. Fundraising -- Sam Schorr and National Office
11. Security -- Brian Adams and National Office

2. Government Strategy was discussed briefly at the end of the workshop and it was found that there were several instances of government repression in different chapters and regions which the National Office of VVAW/WSC knew nothing about. From this, it was recommended that from now on any attacks on VVAW/WSC should be reported to the National Office.

VOTE: This entire workshop report received unanimous acceptance

OPERATION COUNTY FAIR:

The workshop did not accept the Milwaukee Proposal that OCF be dropped as a National Project.

Reasons: Although the work on the Clinic and in Bogus Chitto is going slowly, the workshop felt that the reasons given for this were acceptable. The primary reason for the slowness of progress was the lack of national support: because the Bogus Ch Collective had to spend time on supporting itself (working elsewhere in order to live) and because, until March 18, there were only two people in the collective, much work did not get done.

There have been a series of problems affecting the work in Bogus Chitto; many of these are now being solved: for instance, relationships with People's Farm have improved measurably and the people on the farm look to the BCC for constructive advice -- they do not see themselves as directing the clinic.

OCF is politics in practice, combining education and service: the emphasis on completing the clinic lies in the need to have a base for organizing. By taking care of the people's needs -- needs which are not taken care of by the system -- you are performing a political act. In discussing the Milwaukee proposal, the following points were made:

1. Commitment to the community, made by the organization.
2. With the exception of Florida, BC is the only base for further organizing in the Deep South.
3. OCF provides a means of outreach to people who would have an interest in no other VVAW/WSO project -- a 300 name mailing list has been already compiled.
4. Reaction from the movement, should the project be dropped, would be highly unfavorable.
5. OCF graphically shows VVAW/WSO moving away from being simply an anti-war organization.

However, without national support or national strategy, keeping OCF as a national project would be tokenism at its worse. Therefore, the workshop investigated the needs of the project and formulated strategy.

1. OCF needs two full-time community organizers whose focus will not be primarily on medicine.
2. Funding -- if the members of the collective do not have to work to support themselves, there will be time to accomplish the objectives of the project.
3. There needs to be a clear sense of the politics of healthcare which is one purpose of the project.
4. Supplies
5. Workgroups
6. Propaganda/publicity

The strategy for meeting these needs is as follows:

1. Denise Hemmilla, from California, has volunteered to go to Bogus Chitto in June for a year to serve as a community organizer.

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PROPOSAL: NSCM should find at least one more volunteer to spend no less than one year as a community organizer in Bogue Chitto (in the same way as the LBODC found volunteer); if there is no volunteer from this meeting, regions should suggest possibilities to the National Office.

VOTE: This proposal passed with a vote of 59-yes; 1-no.

2. **Funding --** OCF is investigating the possibilities of sharing resources with the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, a black organization of small, local businesses and farmers in 14 states. However, because the workshop sees the need for organizational funding, we make the following proposal:

PROPOSAL: Each chapter should conduct monthly fund-raising activities to go to support the Bogue Chitto Collective to enable them to do political organizing; money will be sent through the National Office. Outreach and political education, based on the politics of healthcare packet to be prepared by OCF, should be done around these fundraisers. They will begin in May, 1974.

VOTE: This proposal passed with a vote of: 45.65-yes; 14.35-no.

Because of the direct effect on the survival of the BCC, there must be a consistent and dependable income; to do the necessary work some members of the collective must be able to devote fulltime.

To deal with the other four needs, the workshop makes the following recommendations:

1. Regions organize work groups of 5-10 people to spend the period of two weeks before or after the national action in July. A worksheet with instructions and necessary work (harvesting, building the clinic, etc.) will be prepared by OCF.
2. The supplies on the current list (attached to the OCF report) are still needed, but there is no storage space. Supplies should be collected and held until work groups can deal with building the necessary storage facilities.
3. The slide show will be ready by April 23, and up-dated regularly. Regions should plan showings to include the politics of healthcare handing out the Bogue Chitto newsletter.

Political organizing in southern, rural black communities is something we've never done before. The mistakes that have been made were discussed in the workshop and the consensus being that growth was possible if concrete responses were made by the national organization. We saw the similarity between the Lawton/Gardner support and the Leavenworth Brothers case and the interest expressed in this workshop for salvaging the project during this crisis.

VOTE: This portion of the workshop report dealing with OCF was accepted by a majority vote.

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The discussion on Cairo centered around four points:

1. Relations with the United Front in Cairo are bad and a national coordinator should be set up to research the United Front.
2. No activity in Cairo at the present. The United Front seems loose.
3. It would have an effect not to continue the project.
4. Cairo should be more than tokenism.

PROPOSAL: Cairo as a national project be investigated by the St. Louis region with input from the National Office and other regions; this information should be printed in the national newsletter. Further action will be postponed until the next NSCM.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

Further discussion stated that Cairo does not show us combatting racism, nor does it provide us a place to put forth our political positions.

NATIONAL PROJECT AND ENDORSEMENT DEFINITION:

The workshop felt there was a need to define what a national project was. After much discussion these two definitions are proposed:

PROPOSAL: "National Endorsement" is applied to activities which the organization encourages and supports on a priority level below the full status of a national project.

"National Project" is in keeping with the following six guidelines (set down at Yellow Springs) and because of its political importance requires that all active regions work on this activity.

1. Does it elevate the political consciousness internally?
2. Does it have potential for recruitment and building the organization?
3. Does it have potential for developing mass support?
4. How well does it meet the objectives of VVAW/WSO?
5. Does it further an overall class struggle?
6. Is it feasible on all organizational levels?

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

Workshop criticisms to the body about dealing with national projects were around tokenism and hypocrisy in dealing with National Projects by the regions and membership. Lack of seriousness in our work. Constructive criticism for work done around the Lawton/Gardner trial was voiced. A criticism of the National Projects for a lack of outreach to the organization was also made.

PRISON WORKSHOP

1. Politics of prison work: Prisons are a reflection of society -- and have the same contradictions as society. Just as VVAW/WSO calls for a radical change in society, we should not be working on prison "reforms," though many parts of the prison project (changes in visiting rights, mail censorship cases, etc.) could be called reforms. While avoiding reform programs, VVAW/WSO should do what it can to

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make conditions easier for prisoners.

In this, as in all aspects of the prison support work, direction should come from the prisoners -- by asking them, for instance, which change in the prison system they consider most important. We must recognize, too, that even the most politicized prisoners always have the additional goal of getting out.

The class nature of prisons is obvious -- there are few representatives of the ruling class in prison. Prisons are an integral tool of the capitalist system; the repression which prisons represent will not disappear until the end of capitalism.

2. We propose the following statement of purpose for our prison support project:
- "To develop unity inside and outside prisons around the oppression and exploitation in prisons, in the context that it is part of the exploitation and oppression caused by imperialism everywhere."

To support this purpose we recommend the following types of activity around prisons:

- Raise community awareness
- Produce an organizing booklet which can be used inside prisons for organizing VVAW/WSO, and outside prisons to help with that organizing. This would be produced by the National Prison Project Office.
- Continue the national prison newsletter
- Gain entrance into prison by whatever means possible to maintain direct contact with prisoners
- Begin DUP work in prisons.

3. Regions reported their prison support practice. The National Prison Project Office stressed the importance of having this type of information about prison work sent to Chicago.

VOTE: This workshop report received unanimous acceptance.

4. Leavenworth Brothers Offense/Defense Committee: The LBODC presented their position and the present situation in Leavenworth. The work around the Leavenworth Brothers is being done primarily in Kansas, though publicity and support are needed from the rest of the organization. In keeping with the definition of "National Endorsement" found in the National Projects Workshop, this workshop makes the following proposal:

PROPOSAL: That the Leavenworth Brothers be given National Endorsement by VVAW/WSO.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

* * * * *

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INTERNAL FUNDING PROPOSAL:

PROPOSAL: That membership in this organization requires a \$1.00 per month fee. This money would be collected by the regional and chapter offices in their respective areas of responsibility and forwarded to the National Office for use in the support of the National Office and the printing of Winter Soldier. Prisoners are to be exempt from this requirement.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance. Because this is a policy decision on paying dues to the national organization, this will have to be discussed in the regions and voted on at the next NSCM before this becomes policy.

NOMINATIONS FOR NATIONAL OFFICE:

Two positions for National Coordinator will be open at the next NSCM because the one-year terms of Brian Adams and Rich Bangert will be up. Nominations for these two positions were taken and the following were nominated: Brian Adams (National Office), Bill Davis (Columbus, Ohio), Rich Bangert (National Office), Bob Moore (Cincinnati, Ohio), Walter Klim (Milwaukee, Wisc.), Michael McCain (San Francisco, Calif), and Danny Friedman (New York City). Walter Klim and Danny Friedman declined their nominations on the floor.

At this time, those who are still nominated for the position of National Coordinator are: Brian Adams, Bill Davis, Rich Bangert, Bob Moore and Mike McCain.

DISCUSSION OF RUSTY LINDLEY'S RECENT ACTIVITIES:

A discussion of the recent activities of Rusty Lindley was introduced by the Washington, D. C. delegates. In 1971, VVAW set up the VVAW Legislative Liaison Office in D. C., and this office was primarily run by Rusty Lindley. This office did little more than sporadic lobbying, and because it served no real function, the Legislative Liaison Office was shut down in 1972. Rusty remained in D. C. and continued to represent himself as an official representative of VVAW on Capitol Hill. Recently, a letter appeared in Penthouse Magazine (in response to their series of articles on the problems of Vietnam Veterans) signed: Bill Henshaw, VVAW Legislative Liaison Office. We believe that this letter was written by Lindley, because the name "Bill Henshaw" seems to be a composite name of two former D. C. chapter members (Logan Henshaw and Bill Henschel). Because Lindley has continued to represent himself as part of the VVAW Legislative Liaison Office which no longer exists, the following proposal was made:

PROPOSAL: That the National Office be authorized to engage in any contact necessary with Penthouse Magazine to clarify VVAW/WSO's position on matters addressed in Rusty Lindley's article/letter. The National Office is to write a letter to Congress people stating that Rusty Lindley is not to represent VVAW/WSO. (Amendment) That no one is to represent VVAW/WSO to Congress except the National Office and their authorized representatives.

VOTE: This proposal and amendment received unanimous acceptance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEFUNCT REGIONS PROPOSAL:

PROPOSAL: We feel the time has come to realistically ascertain just what constitutes a region and just how that should be reflected in the voting procedures of the organization. The following guidelines, we feel, are equitable and should be adopted at this meeting.

A REGION

1. Communication with the National Office
2. Day to day work based on the objectives of the organization
3. Contacts in other parts of the region capable of forming chapters

A REGIONAL ORGANIZING CONTACT

1. A person or an unorganized group of people unable to meet the requirements listed above, in an area of the country apart from an organized region.

INTERNATIONAL CHAPTERS

1. Chapters outside the United States doing day to day work based on the objectives of the organization and communicating with the National Office.

VOTING PROCEDURES

1. Regions have five votes
2. Regional Organizing Contacts have one vote
3. International Chapters have one vote each

There are presently four international chapters in Okinawa, Yokosuka, Iwakuni, Japan; and London, England. There are presently four regions that do not meet the regional criteria: They are Connecticut/Rhode Island, New Mexico/Arizona; Idaho/Montana; and Louisiana. A Regional Organizing Contact would become a Region by presenting to the National Steering Committee an outline of the requirements of becoming a Region.

VOTE: This proposal was passed by a majority vote.

MINORITY REPORT STATEMENT FROM MASS ORGANIZATIONS WORKSHOP:

The following statement was presented as a minority report from the Mass Organizations Workshop and was discussed under New Business.

RESOLUTION: ANTI-IMPERIALISM IS THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF VVAW/WSO

- WHEREAS: Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization developed out of our first hand experience with U. S. imperialism, and
- WHEREAS: U. S. imperialism is not confined to Vietnam or Indochina but constitutes the major force in the world today preventing people from achieving freedom and self-determination, and
- WHEREAS: Through struggle we have learned that THE WAR we are AGAINST is not just the war within the border of VIETNAM but is the IMPERIALIST WAR which the U. S. wages throughout the world, and
- WHEREAS: People all over the world are struggling against U. S. imperialism and its agents for their own self-determination, therefore

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BE IT RESOLVED: That the primary focus of VVAW/WSO is anti-imperialist work. Projects to be considered for adoption by VVAW/WSO according to this criteria and Political Education on these projects will show how they stem from imperialism.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That anti-imperialist work will be conducted on all organizational levels from the local chapters to the national office.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That VVAW/WSO will strive on all organizational levels to work with groups struggling against U. S. imperialism in South-east Asia, Korea, South Africa, Portuguese Africa, Chile, Middle East etc.; with groups seeking to reduce the size and world-wide involvement of the military; and with groups struggling against imperialism within the United States.

PROPOSAL: To take this statement back to the regions for discussions around coming up with guidelines for anti-imperialist work.

VOTE: This proposal failed with a vote of: 28.25-yes; 31.75-no.

PROPOSED CHILD-CARE STATEMENT:

PROPOSAL: In view of VVAW/WSO's commitment to expand into a mass organization with a broad political focus, the increasing number of parents with small children in the organization, and the general neglect to which these children have been exposed under the auspices of VVAW/WSO's past child-care policy, we offer the following policy statement on VVAW/WSO and child-care. Since we live in a society where parents must be very cautious about into whose hands are entrusted the minds and bodies of their children, the VVAW/WSO policy statement on child-care must first and foremost be conducive to the requirements and desires of the parents whose children will be affected. To insure that this condition is met by any final policy statement, it is imperative that parents be encouraged to evaluate and correct such a policy statement at all levels of its preparation.

1. In the past, child-care has been conducted for the convenience of the adults in VVAW/WSO with little concern for the welfare of the children involved. The treatment of children as nonpersons and the "child-care-as-prison" philosophy are repugnant to the political ideology of VVAW/WSO.

2. Any political education of children should be in keeping with the broad objectives of VVAW/WSO; eg. discussion around racism and sex-role orientation. Physical education, hygienal education, and related exercises as well as games that teach simple cognitive skills appropriate to the individual child's development could be central to child-care projects.

3. VVAW/WSO child-care must be oriented toward the child as a conscious entity. Child-care personnel and parents should coordinate their activities to meet the needs of the individual child. Parents should introduce the child to child-care personnel and encourage the child to relate to these personnel in a positive manner.

4. General disciplinary policies that meet the needs of parents, child-care personnel and above all, children should be worked out collectively on a chapter level. In special situations, such as national and regional steering committee meetings, parents should lay down specific guidelines for the disciplining of their children.

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When the behavior of an individual child cannot be managed at a non-disruptive or safe level, responsibility for control of the child must revert to the parents.

5. Though child-care should be voluntary, it should be respected as a revolutionary labor worthy of praise and practice. Statements that degrade child-rearing and children should be subjected to the same criticism as racist and sexist statements.

VOTE: This statement received unanimous acceptance and will serve as the guidelines for the organization's relating to child-care.

DATE AND SITE OF NEXT NSCM:

Because none of the mid-west regions volunteered to host the next NSCM, it was decided to suspend the rules stating that all NSCMs are to be held in a centrally located region.

PROPOSAL: That the next NSCM be held in the New York/N. New Jersey region.

VOTE: This proposal was unanimously accepted. Details as to the exact site of the next meeting will be arranged by the New York region and the information will be sent to all regions as soon as possible.

Four dates were suggested for the time of the next NSCM. Following are the proposed dates and the number of votes that each proposed date received:

August 8-12 -- 35 in favor

August 1-5 -- 7.5 in favor

August 22-26 -- 7.5 in favor

Aug. 29-Sept. 2 -- 5 in favor

Thus, the dates for the next NSCM will be from August 8 - 12, 1974.

AMENDMENTS TO OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP:

Because the reports from the objectives workshop were considered as final working of the objectives, when the discussion of the workshop reached the floor, no amendments to those proposed objectives were allowed. This meant that further proposals for objective changes were presented under New Business. Following are three additional objective proposals -- one proposal for Objective #4, and two proposals for an objective which would follow the amnesty objective. (If one of these two objectives were accepted, they would be numbered #5, and the remainder of the objectives would be re-numbered). Again, these proposals are to be considered as final wording and no changes in words will be allowed when voting on these objectives at the next NSCM. They will have to be voted either up or down in August. Each of the following objective proposals was voted on by the body to determine if these proposals would be sent back to the regions for discussion and voting at the next NSCM and the consensus of the Steering Committee regarding these three proposals.

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PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #4: To struggle for universal, unconditional amnesty. [redacted] will include a single-type, [redacted] discharge for all veterans and amnesty for all persons in prison, underground, in exile, and the clearing of all civil and criminal records resulting from resistance to the imperialist war machine.

VOTE: This proposal received a vote of: 36.5-yes; 13.5-no. This is to be discussed in the regions and will be voted on at the next NSCM.

PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #5: To struggle for decent benefits, full medical care (including the recognition of Post Vietnam Syndrome as a service-connected disability), and productive employment for all veterans with parity for all war resisters. We demand an end to discriminatory corporate hiring practices based on Vietnam-era service or Special Processing Numbers or descriptions, and the exploitation of veterans as a tool to divide the working class.

VOTE: This proposal received a vote of: 33.1-yes; 21.9-no. This is to be discussed in the regions and will be voted on at the next NSCM.

PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE #5: To struggle against the discrimination applied towards veterans in the areas of employment and Veterans Administration assistance. We demand an end to discriminatory corporate hiring practices based on Vietnam-era service or Special Processing Numbers or descriptions, and the exploitation of veterans as a tool to divide the working class. We further demand that adequate medical attention, including the recognition of Post Vietnam Syndrome as a service connected disability, be afforded all veterans with parity for all war resisters.

VOTE: This proposal received a vote of: 32.9-yes; 22.1-no. This is to be discussed in the regions and will be voted on at the next NSCM.

EXPULSION OF TOM DAVIS:

b7c [redacted] became the regional coordinator of the Washington/Alaska region in December, 1973. He attended the Yellow Springs NSCM as a representative of that region, and after the completion of the meeting, he went to Milwaukee. The Milwaukee VVAW/WSO chapter has seen [redacted] in Milwaukee up until the time of this meeting. The chapter in Milwaukee has had problems dealing with [redacted] and discussed some of the activities he has recently been involved in. (For more information regarding this, contact the National Office). In light of [redacted] recent behavior, the following proposal was made:

PROPOSAL: That [redacted] be expelled from VVAW/WSO and no longer be considered a member.

VOTE: This proposal was passed with a majority vote. If [redacted] wishes to appeal this decision, he may do so by appearing before a future Steering Committee Meeting.

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PAGE FOUR

APPROXIMATELY 12:40PM WHERE THEY REMAINED FOR A PERIOD OF ABOUT
15-20 MINUTES BEFORE BEGINNING THEIR MARCH TO THE ELLIPSE.
SHORTLY AFTER 1:00PM THE MARCH BEGAN TO HEAD TO THE ELLIPSE WHERE
SPEECHES WERE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR. THE MARCH ANNOUNCED AT THE
LINCOLN MEMORIAL THAT DUE TO THE TIME CONSTRAINT, THE SPEECHES
AT THE MEMORIAL WOULD BE CANCELLED.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED GROUPS PARTICIPATING
IN THE MARCH TO THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, MEMBERS OF THE YOUTH
INTERNATIONAL PARTY (YIP) WERE OBSERVED IN THE MARCH. YIP
MEMBERS WERE SCHEDULED TO HOLD A SEPARATE DEMONSTRATION ON THE
MALL AREA NEAR THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART. HOWEVER, LESS THAN
FORTY YIP MEMBERS WERE OBSERVED IN THE AREA OF THE MALL.

SHORTLY AFTER 1:15PM, THE MAJORITY OF THE VVAV/WSO
GROUP HAD ENTERED THE AREA OF THE ELLIPSE, 15TH AND CONSTITUTION
AVENUE, N.W., AND AFTERWARD SPEECHES BEGAN. SEVERAL SPEECHES
THE SPEECHES WERE DESIGNED TO COVER THE VARIOUS POINTS OF THE
VVAV/WSO, INCLUDING AMNESTY, AND IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT NIXON.
END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

THE SPEECHES CONTINUED UNTIL ABOUT 3:00 PM AT WHICH TIME IT WAS INDICATED BY MEMBERS OF THE GROUP THAT THE ENTIRE GROUP WOULD THEN MARCH BACK TO THE CAMP SITE. HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE MARCH UNTIL ABOUT 3:30PM WHEN THE GROUP BEGAN TO LEAVE THE AREA OF THE ELLIPSE. THE GROUP IN FACT MARCHED BACKWARD BACK TO THE CAMP SITE AT 3:30 PM AND THE MARCH ARRIVING AT ABOUT 4:00PM. THERE WAS NO INDICATION AT THAT TIME THAT THE GROUP ALSO GROUP PLANNED ANY ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES, IN FACT, WERE PACKING FOR DEPARTURE.

FREQUENT CHECKS ON THE MALL AREA IN THE VICINITY OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART REFLECTED NO ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF THE YIP. SOME YIP MEMBERS WERE OBSERVED IN THE MARCH TO THE ELLIPSE; HOWEVER, SPONSORED ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF YIP WAS NOT OBSERVED.

DURING THE MORNING HOURS, SMALL GROUPS OF INDIVIDUALS BEGAN GATHERING AT MALCOLM X PARK. AT ABOUT 12:00PM, APPROXIMATELY 50-75 PERSONS HAD GATHERED IN ANTICIPATION OF THE MEETING OF THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION TO MALCOLM X PARK. THE SIZE

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

THE CROWD WAS SLOWLY MOVING AT THE TIME OF THE MARCH AT ABOUT 3:00 PM. THE SIZE OF THE CROWD WAS ABOUT 200 PERSONS. AT THAT TIME, THE MARCH BEGAN VIA 16TH STREET, N.W., AND THE GROUP ARRIVED AT LAFAYETTE PARK SHORTLY AFTER 3:30 PM. SHORTLY AFTERWARD, A SERIES OF SPEECHES BEGAN AND AS THE SPEECHES CONTINUED, MEMBERS OF THE GROUP BEGAN TO LEAVE THE AREA OF THE PARK. AT ABOUT 4:15 PM, THE SIZE OF THE CROWD IN LAFAYETTE PARK WAS ABOUT 100 PERSONS, AND THE SPEECHES CONTINUED. SHORTLY AFTER 4:30 PM, THE SPEECHES ENDED IN LAFAYETTE PARK AND THE SIZE OF THE GROUP AT THAT TIME WAS LESS THAN 100 PERSONS.

AS OF 7:30 PM ALL DEMONSTRATORS HAD DISPERSED. NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS NOTED.

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

THE AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF
VETERANS RELATIVES TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1968, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME
TO AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION TO BECOME A MORE GENERAL ORGANIZATION
WHICH WOULD INCLUDE BOTH THE AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION AND THE
GROUP TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN FOREIGN-OWNED BUSINESSES.
THE AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WAS FORMED IN 1974 AS AN OBSERVATION OF
THEIR OWN MEMBERS. AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WAS FORMED IN 1974

MEMBERSHIP AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION, CALLED FOR IT, AS KATIEDLY 11/5/3
CHARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AIMS AND PURPOSE OF THE
GROUP IS TO OBTAIN BETTER BENEFITS FOR VETERANS, TO END THE
CONDITIONS IN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, AND TO BRING
THE REWRITING OF LAWS PERTAINING TO VETERANS' BENEFITS.

THE SECOND AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION WAS FORMED
IN JUNE 1974 AS A COALITION OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS UNION
CAVNS, THE AMERICAN BONUS MARCH COALITION, THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
PUERTO RICAN CIVIL RIGHTS, FOR THE 11/5/3 DEMONSTRATION.
END PAGE SEVEN

PAGE EIGHT

BETTER VETERANS' RIGHTS. THE COALITION PRESENTLY UTILIZES ROOM 310, 1118 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005.

THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) WAS FOUNDED IN 1968 AND IS A MILITANT, SEMI-UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION. ITS OBJECTIVES AS SET OUT IN ITS PUBLICATIONS, ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, THE FOSTERING OF REVOLUTIONARY CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS AND LEADERSHIP IN STRUGGLE, AND THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY BASED ON MARXIST-LENINIST PRINCIPLES, LEADING TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE.

THE REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB), FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE ATTICA BRIGADE, IS A STUDENT BASED ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN NEW YORK CITY IN THE FALL OF 1971. THE RSB CONSIDERS ITSELF TO BE AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST ORGANIZATION WHICH VIEWS U.S. IMPERIALISM AS THE MAIN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. THE RSB HAS SIGNIFICANTLY INFILTRATED THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT AND HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN THE POLICIES, DECISIONS AND ACTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT. END PAGE EIGHT

PAGE THREE CI 155-19743

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT YEAR-1970
NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND
STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-
LENINIST DOCTRINE.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 6128, XGDS-2, INDEFINITE~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE WFO TELETYPE TO BUREAU JUNE 26, 1974.

THE IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IS [REDACTED] b2

THE CINCINNATI DIVISION WILL REMAIN IN CONTACT WITH
INFORMANT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND THE IDENTITIES OF THE
PERSONS FROM YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO ATTENDING THE DEMONSTRATION.
TELETYPE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ TO PROTECT [REDACTED]

END

LRF FBHQ CLR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-92 BY SP-5 RJG/PP

Intelligence Division

NOTE

Date 7/5/74

The attached concerns demonstrations of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) and the American Veterans Movement - Second American Bonus March Coalition (SABMC) in Washington, D. C., on July 4, 1974. The demonstrations were nonviolent and consisted of marches and speeches of VVAW/WSO members and supporters approximating 1,000, and 200 AVM-SABMC members. Demonstrations ended approximately 4:30 p.m. and all demonstrators had dispersed by 7:00 p.m. No incidents or arrests made and no further demonstrations planned.

Previously, on July 3, 1974, five VVAW/WSO members were arrested and several injured in confrontation with police.

A scheduled Youth International Party demonstration failed to materialize.

Dissemination made to Secret Service, General Crimes and Internal Security Sections of the Department by messenger and hand carried to Civil Disturbance Unit of the Department.

- 1 - Administrative Division
- 1 - External Affairs Division

TDJB:lm

WNI *b7c* *John WNI/TJB* *4/24*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Dep.
Asst. Dir.
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.

JUL 06 1974

NR 084 1A PLAIN

2086-100 APR 1974 LRS

1952年12月15日

TO DIRECTOR (100-448092)

FROM LOS ANGELES (100-77795) CPJ 2 P

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

ON JULY 6, 1974, SOURCE OF PROVEN RELIABILITY ADVISED THAT
TO 20 MEMBERS/SUPPORTERS IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA OF VVAW/WSO
PARTICIPATED JULY 4 PARADE AT VENICE, CALIFORNIA, SPONSORED
BY VENICE TOWN COUNCIL. VVAW/WSO FACTION CARRIED SIGNS CALLING
FOR (1) AN END OF AID TO THIEF AND LON MOL, (2) UNCONDITIONAL
AMNESTY FOR ALL DESERTERS AND DRAFT EVADERS, (3) BETTER CONDI-
TIONS FOR VETERANS - IMPROVED VETERANS RIGHTS. (4) NAME OF THE TOWN

END PAGE ONE

— 12 —

100-414092-38

DECLASSIFIED BY 8654
1/2/95

ICC went to SS
ICC sent to VA cultm:
for 5-10UE-P67974
BE DRW/PA 10

100-448092-3848

PAGE TWO

THE PARADE WAS CONDUCTED WITHOUT INCIDENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE LOS ANGELES NITEL TO THE DIRECTOR DATED JUNE 28, 1974
RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE UNWANTED SOLDIER
ORGANIZATION, IS - W/AV 151 - DEMONSTRATION, INDEPENDENCE
JULY 4 - 4, 1974, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLASSIFIED BY 174-1000000-1000000

THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL TO PROTECT

A SOURCE.

SOURCE PROVIDING INFORMATION HEREIN IS [REDACTED] b7D

PARADE WAS PERSONALLY OBSERVED BY SA [REDACTED] b7C

LOS ANGELES AT LOS ANGELES: WILL MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH
SOURCE AND ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY ALL THOSE PARTICIPATING IN THE
PARADE ON JULY 4, 1974 AT VENICE, CALIFORNIA.
END

FBHQ FLC CLR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE:

6/17/74

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-11738) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
BOULDER CHAPTER
IS-VVAW/WSO
OO: DN

Re Denver report of SA [REDACTED] dated
3/26/74, entitled VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION. IS - VVAW/WSO. OO: CHICAGO. *U*

Activities of the various chapters, including
the Boulder Chapter, are being reported in the general
report on VVAW. *U*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/25/81 BY 8669/UB

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
PR/sip
(3)

EX-115

REC-41

100-448092-3849
~~100-448092-375~~

JUL 18 1974

58 JUL 20 1974
JUL 12 1974

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *W. R. Wannall*

FROM : R. L. Shackelford *RLS*

SUBJECT: VETERAN VETERANS AGAINST THE
YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY (VVAW/WSO)
INTERNAL SECURITY

b7c
1 - [REDACTED]
(Atten: [REDACTED])
1 - [REDACTED]
(Atten: [REDACTED])
DATE: 7/3/74
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Off. Com. _____
Rec. Mgmt. _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/85 BY 8064/ML

At 9:50 am, 7/2/74, [REDACTED] Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU), U.S. Department of Justice, telephonically contacted Supervisor [REDACTED], Intelligence Division, advising that he is responsible for reporting, on a timely basis, to his superiors in the Department events occurring in the Washington, D.C., area this week, especially those events sponsored by captioned organization. He stated it is necessary for him to receive pertinent information at the earliest possible time and pointed out that he had received, this morning, a copy of a teletype reporting on a VVAW/WSO sponsored demonstration in Washington, D.C., occurring before the Veterans Administration Building the afternoon of 7/1/74. He realizes under presently established procedures this is probably the quickest such information can be relayed to him, but [REDACTED] pointed out that for his purposes it would be better if such information was relayed to him as soon as it came to the attention of the FBI. [REDACTED] inquired if an arrangement could be effected whereby pertinent activities occurring in the Washington, D.C., area this week could be relayed by phone from WFO to the appropriate Headquarters supervisor and then to [REDACTED]. Such phone calls would necessarily be followed by a confirming teletype. [REDACTED] was advised his inquiry would be brought to the attention of appropriate Bureau officials and he would be advised of the results.

OBSERVATIONS:

REC-110

As you have been previously advised, separate demonstrations are planned this week in Washington, D.C., under the sponsorship of captioned organization 7/1-4/74, and by Youth International Party (YIP) 7/4/74. An unrelated protest demonstration sponsored by the American Veterans Movement (AVM) and two other groups under the name Second

cb TJM:mcm (6)

57 JUL 16 1974 *348*

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Vietnam Veterans Against the War/
Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO)

American Bonus March Coalition (SABMC) is also scheduled to occur 7/4/74. VVAW/WSO and YIP organizations are currently under investigation by this Bureau and coverage is being afforded these demonstrations. AVM is not under investigation by this Bureau and no informant coverage is being assigned this demonstration, although unsolicited information related thereto is received from various sources and is made available to the Department for their information in a manner consistent with information received concerning the VVAW/WSO and YIP demonstrations. Under presently constituted arrangements teletypes received, of interest to the CDU, are promptly hand carried to the CDU after processing, and any significant information of an urgent nature is immediately furnished CDU by telephone and confirmed by teletype. Telephonic dissemination is, however, held to minimum because of the likelihood that such communications may become garbled.

b7c On 7/2/74, the above request of [redacted] was discussed by Section Chief R. L. Shackelford with Inspector [redacted] Intelligence Division. Inspector [redacted] instructed that [redacted] be contacted and respectfully advised that should he desire a change in established Bureau dissemination procedure he should set forth his request to the Bureau in writing, specifically setting forth the type of information he desires to be furnished.

At 1:00 pm, 7/2/74, supervisor [redacted] telephonically contacted [redacted] in accordance with instructions of Inspector [redacted] and advised him of information contained in preceding paragraph.

At 1:00 pm, 7/3/74, [redacted] Number One Man, IS-2 Section, upon instructions of Inspector [redacted], telephonically contacted [redacted] and advised that in view of the nature of the above demonstrations we would have Agents on the street and at FBIHQ and that teletypes received concerning the demonstrations would be furnished to CDU immediately after processing with significant information of an urgent nature telephonically made available to CDU and later confirmed by teletype. Use of FBIHQ personnel on the 7/4/74 holiday has been approved by the Administrative Division.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. Submitted for your information.

TJM [redacted] Jm Wreal/TJS

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-1-73)

Date 7/3/74

To: ☒ Director (100-448092)

Att: _____ FILE: MI 100-15674

☐ SAC _____ Title VVAW/WSO
☐ ASAC _____ NATIONAL STEERING

☐ Supv _____ COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)

☐ Agent _____ MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

☐ SC _____ APRIL 11-15, 1974

☐ CC _____ IS - VVAW/WSO

☐ Steno _____ RE: Bureau 0-7, 7/1/74.

☐ Clerk _____

☐ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Open Case

☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Bring file

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Call me

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Contact

☐ Return file

☐ Deadline _____

☐ Search and return

☐ Deadline passed

☐ See me

☐ Delinquent

☐ Serial # _____

☐ Discontinue

☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return

☐ Expedite

☐ Send to _____

☐ File

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ For information

☐ Submit report by _____

☐ Handle

☐ Type

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

CONFIDENTIAL

Attached are amended pages 17, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, and 29 as requested. Copies also furnished receiving offices and Secret Service, Milwaukee. Milwaukee copies corrected.

ENCLOSURE

See reverse side

SAC HERBERT E. HOXIE

Office MILWAUKEE

FBI

Date: 6/24/74

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL-REGISTERED

(Priority)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 LJA/WA
ON 7/25/95

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974
IS - VVAW/WSO

OO: Chicago

Re Milwaukee airtel and FBI dated 5/8/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies, and receiving offices two copies, of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (AM-RM)
2 - Albany (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Albuquerque (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Alexandria (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Anchorage (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Baltimore (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Birmingham (Enc. 2) (100-63411) (AM-RM)
2 - Boston (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Buffalo (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Butte (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Charlotte (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Cincinnati (100-19743) (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Cleveland (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Columbia (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Denver (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2 - Milwaukee
AJS:mab (240) (copies sent to SS 2)

1-cc to SS by 0-14
2-cc to do by 0-6
1-cc to DPA by 0-14
1-cc to VA by 0-14
1-cc to Bu of Prisons by 0-6
1-cc as T

TOSB/dgn 7/10/74

7/1/74 0-7 to Mi, pgs 17, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, + 29 unintelligible.
Submit clear copies,
TOSB/dgn

REC-3 100-448092-3851

16 JUN 20 1974

Approved: [Signature]
S8 JUL 25 1974 Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972-495-574

MI 100-15674

Copies cont.

2-Detroit (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-El Paso (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Honolulu (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Houston (Enc. 2) (AM-RM) (100-12219)
2-Indianapolis (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Jackson (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Jacksonville (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Kansas City (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Knoxville (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Las Vegas (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Little Rock (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Los Angeles (100-77703) (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Louisville (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Memphis (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Miami (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Minneapolis (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Mobile (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Newark (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-New Haven (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-New Orleans (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-New York City (100-160544) (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Norfolk (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Oklahoma City (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Omaha (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Philadelphia (100-51647) (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Phoenix (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Pittsburgh (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Portland (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Richmond (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Sacramento (Enc. 2) (100-3447) (AM-RM)
2-St. Louis (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Salt Lake City (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-San Antonio (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-San Diego (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-San Francisco (Enc. 2) (100-71012) (AM-RM)
2-San Juan (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Savannah (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Seattle (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Springfield (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)
2-Tampa (Enc. 2) (100-2514) (AM-RM)
2-WFO (Enc. 2) (AM-RM)

One additional copy of instant LHM being furnished to the Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service at headquarters and one copy being disseminated locally to Secret Service, Milwaukee.

MI 100-15674

b2
b7D The enclosed LHM is classified "Confidential" in order to protect [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (X) u

As stated in opening paragraph of instant LHM, this LHM is a supplement to re LHM and incorporates information regarding captioned meeting received after the preparation of re LHM. (X)

Following is the status of investigation of those individuals mentioned in LHM from Milwaukee Division:

b7c [REDACTED] (Bufile 100-471690; MI file 100-18373), pending - not on ADEX

[REDACTED] (Bufile 100-472276; MI file 100-18598), pending - not on ADEX

[REDACTED] (Bufile 100-476518; MI file 100-20659), pending - not on ADEX

Sources utilized in enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

Identity

Location

b2
b7D [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] u

If the observations of [REDACTED] materialize, and the political tensions come to a head and an organizational split occurs, the next NSCM could be crucial. (X) u b2 b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

June 24, 1974

~~Confidential~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

The VVAW was formed in 1967, as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U. S. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to VVAW/WSO so that non-veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

~~Confidential~~

Classified by 456

Exempt from GDS, Category 2

Date of Declassification: Indefinite

CLASSIFIED AND

EXTENDED BY 9788 RCS/Ind

REASON FOR

FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW

6-24-94

4-27-81

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON
DATE OF

comp# 55704

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3851

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALABAMA/MISSISSIPPI/TENNESSEE ANNEXATION OF LOUISIANA:

PROPOSAL: That the region of Louisiana be declared defunct and that the region of Alabama/Mississippi/Tennessee annex this region for administrative purposes.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

NEW YORK/N. NEW JERSEY ANNEXION OF CONNECTICUT/RHODE ISLAND:

PROPOSAL: That the region of Connecticut/Rhode Island be annexed to the New York/N. New Jersey region for administrative purposes.

VOTE: This proposal received unanimous acceptance.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE WSI ON CONCEALMENT OF U. S. CASUALTIES:

In light of the proposal concerning National Endorsements, which was presented by the National Projects Workshop and passed by the body, the following proposal was made:

PROPOSAL: That the Winter Soldier Investigation on Concealment of U. S. Casualties in Indochina be given National Endorsement.

VOTE: This proposal failed with a vote of: 21, 5-yes; 32, 5-no; 1-abs.

* * * * *

CRITICISM / SELF-CRITICISM

As with the last NSCM, a criticism/self-criticism session was held following completion of the meeting. Regions took turns offering their criticisms and self-criticisms and the following is a compilation of some of the major points which were raised.

1. This meeting was probably the first time that the majority of struggles at the meeting were along political lines. This was viewed as a definite progression in the political development of the organization. However, people didn't always know how to handle these struggles, so we often tried to put them into the form of proposals and immediately try to legislate the politics. An example of this was the discussion of the objectives. The objectives were never effectively dealt with at this meeting and struggle around some of these questions was avoided. This led to a great deal of confusion.

2. When people are trying to decide on political issues, we must try to understand the needs and realities of the entire, national organization, rather than rely solely on the beliefs of our specific regions. Delegates to the NSCMs are elected and should be trusted. We need to be more flexible when it comes to making decisions and not get locked into regional positions, so that we cannot make the best decision as to what is good for the entire organization at this point in our development.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - 29

3. The political arguments that went on at the meeting often led to a good deal of divisiveness. This was particularly true of the "veterans" caucus which appeared to be a faction within the organization. It was good that this caucus was open and on the floor, rather than being conducted in back rooms, but even this can play a divisive role both in the steering committee body and within the regional delegations. In general, this caucus received a negative reaction from the majority of the body.

4. We need to develop better methods of principled argument. People had a tendency to get defensive about their specific positions and this sometimes led to flares of temper and name-calling (through the use of "left" phrases). We need to be more patient when listening to the positions put forward by others so as to be better able to get to the politics behind discussions and not avoid struggle.

5. There was a good deal of disrespect shown to the body as a whole in the form of talking during the meeting and moving around the room. Also, people often seemed to be talking simply for the sake of responding to every point raised on the floor. We should try to be more disciplined and not talk for the sake of talking when the points of an argument have already been made by others.

6. The use of parliamentary maneuvering was somewhat better than at the previous NSCM, but it was still in existence. We saw that one of the most negative results of extreme parliamentarism is that it inhibits good political discussion as people are forced to relate to politics in the context of motions and proposals.

7. The chairs of the meeting were generally inexperienced and unfamiliar with parliamentary rules. It is important to get work done at a maximum speed and a good chair will help with this. The body often didn't give the proper respect and cooperation to the chair and lost patience with the chair at difficult times when it was hard to maintain order and cohesiveness to the meeting.

8. The workshops held at the meeting were generally good, and it was positive that workshops didn't feel obligated to come up with proposals simply for the sake of making proposals. Good discussions were held in the workshops and people felt satisfied that discussion was often sufficient. It would be helpful to workshops if more direction to discussion could sometimes be provided, and the selecting of a strong chair would probably help lend more direction.

9. Everyone praised the Milwaukee chapter for the excellent facilities of the meeting. The extremely smooth logistics helped make it easier for us to get our work done and took a lot of pressure off people. The food preparation and timing, and the transportation of people to and from meetings were particularly thanked. Good work Milwaukee. We hope that this trend in smooth logistics will continue.

ON TO WASHINGTON!
BUILD THE DEMONSTRATION!
BUILD WPAW/WSO!!

BUILD THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT!

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTH
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SERVICE PEOPLE'S
COUNSELING AND MATERIALS (NOSCAM)

NOSCAM was created by the VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee in July, 1972, in Milwaukee. NOSCAM's job is to help VVAW/WSO build a strong, viable and ongoing GI movement.

UNITED FRONT OF CAIRO

The UFC is a predominantly black organization which has maintained an economic boycott of the white merchants of Cairo, Illinois, since August, 1969.

POST VIETNAM SYNDROME

PVS is the name given by VVAW/WSO to the psychological condition of returning Vietnam veterans who seem to stray from our accepted social structure.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR UNIVERSAL AND
UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY

The minutes of the Steering Committee, NCUUA, dated June 28, 1973, reflect the purpose of the NCUUA to be to mobilize the American people to work for a universal and unconditional amnesty and to educate them concerning the structures and institutions that created the war in Southeast Asia. The council is committed to working for universal and unconditional amnesty for all persons suffering disabilities because of opposition to U. S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia, to the draft and to the military. The council is demanding an immediate amnesty without conditions and without case-by-case review for all military resisters including deserters and draft resisters whether in exile or underground in the U. S., all persons who because of their opposition to the war and the military have been administratively punished, convicted by civil or military courts or are subject to prosecution and all veterans with less than honorable discharges. (S) W

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

INDOCHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN

The IPC is a campaign which deals with issues only involving the Indochina War.

AMERICAN VETERANS MOVEMENT

The AVM is a mass-based veterans movement demanding more rights for returned veterans.

b2
b7D [REDACTED] was contacted on April 16th and April 18, 1974, and presented his observations as to captioned meeting. These observations are being set forth as follows: (S) u

On April 11, 1974, all delegates and alternate delegates registered for this meeting with approximately 80-85 delegates (including alternate delegates) in attendance, with a total of twelve regions being represented. (S) u

The following VVAW/WSO National Coordinators were present at the NSCM, with the exception of Barry Romo, who maintained office security at the VVAW/WSO National Office, 827 West Newport, Chicago, Illinois:

Samuel Schorr
Brian Adams
Rich Bangart
Marla Watson
Ed Damato

During registration for the NSCM, all persons in attendance were issued a small, pink card to wear on their person which contained different colored markings to identify these individuals. Each card bore the name of the individual and the individual's chapter city. Some cards bore a yellow mark, which meant this individual was an alternate delegate, and other cards bore a green mark which meant this individual was a "security risk" (did not have full access to all areas of the meeting). (S) u

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

On April 12, 1974, Sam Schorr, Number One VVAW/WSO National Coordinator, gave the National Office report to those in attendance. Discussed in this report were finances for the period January, 1974 - March, 1974, for this organization. This report reflected a total income for this period of time as \$27,351, of which \$22,000 was obtained from contributions. In addition, during this period of time the total expenses for this organization was \$24,562. (S)u

Additionally, it was pointed out to those in attendance the VVAW/WSO has hired a professional fund raiser, who was selected from a listing of approximately 84,000 names. The cost of this fund raising project will be approximately \$25,000 a year, which includes the fee for the professional fund raiser, cost of materials and also the cost of the mailing of materials. Schorr indicated the VVAW/WSO throughout the country would have approximately 6,000 hard-core contributors. The above fund raising project has allegedly been filed under Federal Article 501-E for tax exemption purposes. (S)u

b7c [REDACTED] furnished a report on NOSCAM. It was decided to drop the name NOSCAM and develop a name for this project which could be more appropriately linked to the VVAW/WSO. The new name selected was the "VVAW/WSO G.I. Project." The VVAW claims to have approximately 150 active duty G. I. contacts and maintains an alleged mailing list of between 750-800 G. I. contacts. In addition, it was pointed out that all VVAW/WSO regions should emphasize additional contact with prisons. It was quoted that NOSCAM was obtaining approximately fifteen new names of individuals currently incarcerated in prisons per week. (S)u

[REDACTED] Milwaukee, Wisconsin, VVAW/WSO, gave a report called the PVS Report. During this discussion, various individuals became upset with Penthouse magazine since Penthouse recently published an article regarding Vietnam personnel and indicated there was no such thing as PVS. (S)u

[REDACTED] St. Louis VVAW/WSO, furnished a report on "Operation County Fair." [REDACTED] claimed to be currently living on the [REDACTED] located in [REDACTED] Alabama. Holland (S)u

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

indicated "Operation County Fair" is a failure, and these sentiments were expressed by numerous other individuals. The possibility exists this project may be dropped in the future. It was also voted upon that every VVAW/WSO chapter currently functioning should send \$10 per month for the operation of the farm in Bogue Chitto, Alabama. Several members in attendance felt that the sending of money would not work and projected that "Operation County Fair" would be dropped at the next NSCM, which is scheduled to be held in Buffalo, New York, August 8-12, 1974. (S) u

Rich Bangart, National Coordinator, furnished a report on VVAW/WSO projects within the community of Cairo, Illinois. This report left a lot to be desired and indicated a failure on the part of VVAW/WSO with this project. It was decided to drop the Cairo project. (S) u

b7c [REDACTED] VVAW/WSO, Redwood City, California, gave a report on the Lawton/Gardner Trial. During this talk it was decided that everyone should do what they can to assist in any aspect of the defense for Lawton and Gardner. In addition, it was pointed out that Gardner would be traveling to the State of New York during May, 1974, to make various public appearances on his behalf. (S) u

Sam Schorr furnished a report at the Indochina Workshop which indicated the relationship between the VVAW/WSO and the National Liberation Front appears to be breaking down. Also indicated was the fact that very few international conferences have been scheduled in recent months. This breakdown was blamed on the fact that the only group doing anything now is the International Peace Committee. Those in attendance decided the organization should go back to the "Good Old Days," and again join forces and express solidarity with various groups functioning in Southeast Asia. It should also be brought to the attention of the American public the United States buildup in Thailand, as well as new weapons being introduced by the United States military in Southeast Asia. Additionally, it was stated the First Battalion, Third Division, Fourth Marines, allegedly have approximately 5,000 fighting men off the coast of Vietnam who are ready to go into action at a moment's notice. Various people in attendance at this workshop felt that war would break out in Korea within approximately six months, and the American people should be alerted to this fact. (S) u

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

b7c
During the morning hours of April 12, 1974, the Amnesty Workshop convened with approximately 34 individuals in attendance. Sam Schorr chaired this workshop with the assistance of [REDACTED], Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter. As this workshop convened, the "Amnesty" title was dropped, and the workshop concentrated on the forthcoming VVAW/WSO demonstration scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., July 1-4, 1974. The discussion of this workshop appeared to be the highlight of the entire NSCM. The following general itinerary for this activity was discussed in depth by those in attendance:

July 1, 1974

Demonstrators will register, attend various meetings and attend rock concert at Washington, D. C. Mall

July 2, 1974

Demonstrators will march from Mall to Veterans Administration Headquarters to conduct rally. At approximately 10:30 a.m., demonstrators will march from Veterans Administration Headquarters to Lafayette Park for a rally. At approximately 12:00 noon, the demonstrators will march from Lafayette Park for a rally. At approximately noon the demonstrators will march from Lafayette Park back to the camp site. At approximately 2:00 p.m. demonstrators will leave the camp site and march to the Court of Military Appeals for a rally, returning to the camp site at approximately 4:00 p.m. Upon returning to the camp site, those in attendance will conduct public forums and set up educational booths reflecting numerous literature. At this point, demonstrators are hopeful of having numerous tourists in the area in an effort to enlighten them regarding VVAW/WSO proposals.

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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

July 3, 1974

At approximately 9:00 a.m., demonstrators will march to the Department of Justice Building to conduct a rally. At 2:00 p.m. the demonstrators will march to the Capitol Building and again conduct a rally, following which they will return to the camp site.

July 4, 1974

Demonstrators are hopeful of going to the Lincoln Memorial for a rally, following which they will march to the Elipse. During the march to the Elipse, those in attendance are hopeful of marching past the White House.

During this workshop it was also reflected that the Washington, D. C. Police Department has instructed the demonstrators to the effect that all must leave the Elipse by 4:00 p.m. on July 4, 1974. (u)

In addition, it was stated the VVAW/WSO is in the process of filing a civil suit against the Federal Government in an effort to allow demonstrators to set up their camp site on the Washington, D. C. Mall. Apparent instructions to date by Washington, D. C. representatives are to the effect that there is no sleeping allowed on the Mall. (u)

It was also decided that during June, 1974, each VVAW/WSO Region is instructed to send one representative to Washington, D. C. to appear on a Logistics Committee for this demonstration. This committee is responsible for insuring that concerned demonstration is well planned by coordinating such items as security and medical support. In effect, the Logistics Committee has been established to insure this demonstration will run smoothly. Since the demonstration has been planned, the Logistics Committee will not have the responsibility of planning a demonstration, but will have the responsibility of insuring that all aspects are well coordinated. (u)

To date, the following individuals have been selected for the Logistics Committee:

Ed Damato, National Coordinator, will be the chairman of this committee. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

b7c [redacted] Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter

[redacted] Milwaukee VVAW/WSO Chapter

[redacted] Cincinnati, Ohio, VVAW/WSO Chapter

At approximately 7:00 p.m., on April 12, 1974, the Amnesty Workshop reconvened until approximately 11:00 p.m. on this date. Lengthy discussion dealt with the selecting of the slogans to be used for the forthcoming Washington, D. C. demonstration. After much lengthy discussion, the following slogans were selected by those in attendance:

1. Universal and Unconditional Amnesty
2. End All Support to Thieu and Lon Noll
3. Decent Benefits for All Veterans
4. Full Employment and Education for All Veterans
5. Kick Nixon Out

All the above slogans were adopted by those in attendance at the NSCM. (X) u

At approximately 10:00 p.m., the "Winter Soldier" Workshop convened with approximately 21 individuals in attendance. Mary (last name unknown), VVAW/WSO Colorado Region, chaired this workshop. At the outset of this workshop, the St. Louis, Missouri, VVAW/WSO collective gave a report criticizing the current policy of the "Winter Soldier" with regard to language, content, and rigidity of editorial positions. This report was not well received by those in attendance, and the St. Louis collective was verbally reprimanded for criticizing the "Winter Soldier." Those in attendance felt the St. Louis report was not only a criticism of the "Winter Soldier," but also a criticism of the National Collective. It was apparent the St. Louis collective felt the National Collective over emphasizes the Marxist-Leninist philosophy and also is not sincere in their concern for the various VVAW/WSO collectives. It was apparent the St. Louis chapter felt the National Collective exhibits an elitist attitude towards the various VVAW/WSO collectives. (X) u

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

After much discussion regarding the above, it was decided by those in attendance the "Winter Soldier" would continue to be published as before. This workshop ended at approximately 3:00 p.m. on April 13, 1974. (S) u

On April 14, 1974, it became apparent that a factionalism split existed between the St. Louis VVAW/WSO collective and the National Collective based upon the over emphasis of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy. (S) u

It was also ascertained that a factionalism split exists within the Washington, D. C. collective, thus creating a lack of coordination within this chapter. (S) u

The possibility exists that accute factionalism between the collectives and the National Collective may be brought to a head at the forthcoming NSCM scheduled for Buffalo, New York. (S) u

On May 8, 1974, [REDACTED] furnished his observations regarding captioned meeting, set forth as follows: (S) u

During the NSCM a hard drive was launched by persons from the Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City chapters to get VVAW/WSO to declare that it was openly a communist organization. This attempt was turned back by the rest of the organization. (S) u

It was argued by the pro-communists liners that VVAW/WSO had to openly ally itself with the "progressive forces of the world." That the entire program and course of VVAW/WSO was such that the next logical step would be to declare it openly communist. Not surprisingly, these same people said that VVAW/WSO should drop the VVAW part of the name and cease to fight for veterans issues. These people argued that VVAW/WSO was only bogged down by staying with the veterans. That veterans issues were "economist" (i.e., concerned with jobs, money, more benefits) and that such issues were "counter-revolutionary." They urged that the name be shortened to just Winter Soldier Organization and that the main goal of the new organization would be to build a "mass democratic organization that would be anti-imperialist in nature." These people further said that this new group (i.e. WSO) must begin to take the lead in confronting the state. No specific tactics were mentioned. (S) u

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

Most of the regions at the NSCM opposed that tendency. They said that such a move would isolate VVAW/WSO from most of their support. They disagreed that fighting for veterans rights was wrong, per se. They felt that the fight could be used as the cutting edge of a general campaign against the government. They further felt that just to call the organization WSO would lose it much of the sympathy that the name VVAW had gained it. It was this group that won out. The name remains the same, and so do its basic politics. (C) u

As a subsidiary conflict, much criticism was thrown on the National Office (NO). Persons (especially from St. Louis and Texas) said that the NO was acting as a separate organization. They did not like the way the NO was issuing statements and playing politics with the name of VVAW/WSO. At their urging, the NSCM told the NO to stop. (C) u

Another issue was over the VVAW/WSO newspaper, "Winter Soldier." The delegates told the NO to print more articles sent in from the regions and not to treat the "Winter Soldier" as their own personal property. (C) u

These conflicts take on an even more important meaning when it is remembered that the members of the NO (especially Barry Romo) were at the forefront of the fight to change the direction of VVAW/WSO. (C) u

The main opposition groups could be arranged as follows:
Pro-Communist orientation: Illinois, New York and Wisconsin;
Anti-Communist orientation: Missouri, Texas and Alabama.
The rest are neutral, but leaning toward the anti-communist
group (except perhaps Ohio). (C) u

The tensions that were expressed at this NSCM are not by any means calmed. There promises to be a very big blow up at the next one. The main outlines of the fight will still be the same, but as the persons on both sides begin to gather allies, the lines will be a lot harder than they were at the Milwaukee NSCM. This time, I think, there will be an organizational split. (C) u

If there is a split, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and New York will go one way, and the rest of the organization the other way. Most of the serious people left will drop out or go into the American Veterans Movement (AVM) or local veterans groups. (C) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER
SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
APRIL 11-15, 1974

b2
b7D On April 19, 1974, [REDACTED] furnished his observations regarding captioned meeting, set forth as follows: (S) u

This meeting appeared to be better organized than the meeting at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and it appeared the politics of the people present had progressed further. The Colorado delegate was singled out as one of the most progressive regions in the organization. (S) u

The organization appears to still be growing. Approximately one-half of those present at the Milwaukee meeting had never been to a national meeting before. (S) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 21 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Insp.	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 004 [REDACTED] CODE

9:05 PM NITEL JUNE 21, 1974 EMZ

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

ATTENTION: INTD

CHICAGO (100-50772)

WFO (100-471622)

FROM: [REDACTED]

(P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR / WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION,
IS - VVAW / WSO. OO: CHICAGO.

SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT DATE THAT HE WAS REQUESTED BY VVAW
LEADERSHIP TO ACCOMPANY [REDACTED] VVAW / WSO CONTINGENT GOING TO
WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1-4, 1974. SOURCE ADVISED TO DATE PLANS
REMAIN THE SAME WITH PEOPLE TRAVELING TO WASHINGTON, D.C.
AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 7:00 AM., JUNE 30, 1974, AND [REDACTED] WILL DEPART 11:00PM

END PAGE ONE

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

DECLASSIFIED BY 5/6/95
ON 7/25/95

JUL 20 1974

5-1113

PAGE TWO *b2 b7D*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUNE 30, 1974. ACCORDING TO SOURCE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MAY OCCUR, BUT WILL BE SPONTANEOUS IN NATURE IF IT DOES OCCUR.

b2 b7D ADMINISTRATIVE: SOURCE IS [REDACTED]. BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED FOR SOURCE'S TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON, D. C. IN CONNECTION WITH SOURCE'S TRAVEL THE FOLLOWING ANTICIPATED EXPENSES WILL BE INCURRED:

b7D [REDACTED]
TOTAL AMOUNT OF ANTICIPATED EXPENSES TO BE INCURRED

b2 b7D FOR INFORMATION WFO, IN EVENT BUREAU AUTHORITY GRANTED, SOURCE WILL UTILIZE CODE NAME [REDACTED] UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY, SOURCE WILL BE INSTRUCTED TO CONTACT WFO ONLY IF INFORMATION OF AN URGENT NATURE IS RECEIVED. */ jgm*

BUREAU MAY BE ASSURED EXACT ACCOUNTING WILL BE MADE OF ALL MONIES PAID TO SOURCE. IF AUTHORITY IS GRANTED, WFO REQUESTED TO FURNISH IDENTITY OF CONTACTING AGENT AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ TELEPHONE NUMBER.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

b7D

 CONFIDENTIAL

~~CLASSIFIED BY 456, XGDS2, INDEFINITE.~~

END

CODE

TELETYPE

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

JUNE 27, 1974

TO: BACS, CHICAGO (100-50772) b7D
WASHINGTON FIELD (100-58125)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE
WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

JULY 1 - 4, 1974

RETEL CAPTIONED "VVAW/WSO; IS - VVAW/WSO" DATED
JUNE 21, 1974.

AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR [REDACTED] TO TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON,
D. C., TO AFFORD COVERAGE OF CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION.

AUTHORITY IS ALSO GRANTED TO [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED] ARISING OUT OF SUCH TRAVEL.
PROMPTLY DEBRIEF SOURCE UPON RETURN AND REPORT RESULTS IN
ACCORDANCE WITH SAC LETTER 72-3 DATED JANUARY 11, 1972.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE ADVISE [REDACTED] OF MEANS OF
CONTACT IN THE EVENT INFORMATION OF AN URGENT NATURE OR
CONCERNING PLANNED VIOLENCE IS DEVELOPED BY SOURCE.

CLASSIFIED BY 6922, XGDS 2, INDEFINITE. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
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Inspection _____
Intell. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
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Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TDJB: 1B
(6)

DECLASSIFIED BY 7634
ON 7/25/95

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JUN 29 1974
315/p DKS
TELETYPE

50 SEP 25 1974 TELETYPE UNIT

TELETYPE TO CHICAGO, ET AL
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VVAW/WSO
AT WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1 - 4, 1974
100-448092

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE:

b7D The VVAW/WSO is sponsoring captioned demonstration to protest on behalf of veterans rights and to impeach President Nixon. No violence is anticipated and while VVAW/WSO leaders publicly proclaim 3,000 persons are to attend, they privately hope for 1,000. Another unaffiliated group, the American Veterans Movement (AVM), plans a similar nonviolent demonstration commencing 7/4/74, but plan a confrontation with the police on the U. S. Capitol steps with a view toward arrests of demonstrators. AVM leaders claim 100,000 veterans will participate. AVM is not being investigated by the FBI. The Festival of American Folk Life exhibits will be held in Washington, D. C., during this period and an excess of one million visitors is expected. [redacted] has telephonically advised that source's failure to attend would not adversely affect membership status in the [redacted] VVAW/WSO. There is no other informant attending this demonstration from [redacted], a large influential chapter of VVAW/WSO, and the extremely large number of people in Washington, D. C., during the demonstration period necessitates extensive informant coverage to discern the activities of VVAW/WSO from those of other demonstrators. Accordingly, source's attendance to afford coverage of captioned demonstration is most desirable. This will be the tenth source reported. Source is currently [redacted] and up to [redacted]

b2 b7D [redacted] and [redacted] VVAW/WSO Regions will be largely self-contained and responsible for actions of the group, including security. [redacted] is the only source attending with the large influential [redacted] contingent. [redacted] (Madison) is noted for militant, violence-oriented activists and, accordingly, warrants coverage at captioned demonstration. If no coverage is afforded by [redacted] we will have no advance knowledge of violence planned by that group. If such violence takes place, the [redacted] contingent could well be instrumental in planning it.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
13TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

1330 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-225-3601

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 28, 1974

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND MOVEMENTS

MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
MERCHANT MARINE
OCEANOGRAPHY
PANAMA CANAL

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Dep.-A.D.-Adm. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. _____
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Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Enclosed is a self-explanatory memorandum I have received from my District Office concerning a call from my constituent, [REDACTED], alerting me of a proposed militant action by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War against the Pentagon.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Lagomarsino
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
Member of Congress

RJL:dk

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

REC-49

100-4480 92-3853

JUL 3 1974

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO b7c

DATE: 25 June 1974

FROM :

SUBJECT: Article in L. A. Free Press re: Mass protests

b7c

Ca. 93003

called to relate that she has seen an article in the Los Angeles Free Press of June 21, 1974 that the so-called "Vietnam Veterans Against War" have called for a mass protest in Washington D. C. from July 1 to July 4 in an effort to keep the anti-war movement alive. This calls for militant action against the Pentagon, the Veterans Administration and the White House.

Their demands are five-fold:

1. Amnesty for all
2. An end to all aid to the governments of South Vietnam and Cambodia.
3. Increased veterans benefits.
4. Single type discharge for all - eliminating dishonorable, general, etc.
5. The ouster of President Nixon.

Mrs. Thompson felt that this information should be passed along to the Congressman for whatever action he might wish to take.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

EX-117

July 9, 1974

REC-49

100-448092-3853

Honorable Robert J. Lagomarsino
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/95 BY SP4 BJA/MS

Dear Congressman Lagomarsino:

Your letter of June 28th, with enclosure, has been received and I appreciate your assistance in bringing this information to my attention. Your cooperation in all matters of mutual interest is indeed welcomed.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley.

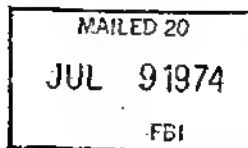
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

- 1 - Los Angeles - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosures (2) *b7c*

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of [REDACTED] and no derogatory information regarding Congressman Lagomarsino (R-California).

RCD:mks (7)

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
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ms
b7c
Open
John
RCA

5 JUL 19 1974
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b1



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7/25/95
CLASSIFIED BY 5662 JUA
DECLASSIFY ON: DATE

4

34

CS



XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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File No. 100-448092 serial 3854 Enclosure Page 2

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 7/11/74

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-6041)(RUC)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO),
ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE REGION
IS - VVAW/WSO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ReBHrep of SA [REDACTED], 12/28/73, b7c
Milwaukee airtel and LHM, 5/8/74, and Jackson letter
to Bureau, 6/28/74.

Investigation conducted in the Birmingham Division
since the date of referenced report, has failed to reveal
any organized chapter of captioned organization within
the Birmingham Division.

[REDACTED]

On 5/24/74, [REDACTED] advised that for all
practical purposes, the Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee region
of the captioned group was defunct.

On 6/25/74, [REDACTED] (former) advised that the
captioned organization was no longer functioning in the
Tuscaloosa area.

- ② - Bureau
- 2 - Chicago
- 1 - Jackson (100-1882)(Info)
- 1 - Knoxville (100-4270)(Info)
- 1 - Memphis (100-5804)(Info)
- 1 - Mobile (100-2408)(Info)
- 1 - Birmingham

ELW/dsh
(9)



5010-108

53 JUL 22 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC-26

15 JUL 15 1974

3855

FIVE

BH 100-6041

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
In view of the above information, Birmingham is placing this matter in a RUC status, subjected of course, to be reopened if information is received concerning further activity of the group.

FBI

Date: 7/12/74

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-160644)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS
 AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION
 (VVAW/WSO) AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 JULY 1 - 4, 1974
 IS - VVAW/WSO

ReBureau nitels to CG, NY and WFO, 6/21/74, and
 6/25/74.

Enclosed herewith for Washington Field are two
 b2 copies of an FD-306 containing report of [REDACTED] on
 b7D captioned demonstration.

For the information of the Bureau and Washington Field,
 b2 [REDACTED]
 b7D

- 1-932
 ② - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Washington Field (100-58125) (Encls. -2) (RM)
 3 - New York
 b2 [REDACTED] (3A6)
 b7D [REDACTED] (3A6)

JFM: jm
 (8)

REC-48

JUL 15 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-29-93 BY SP6/GWA

Approved: *JFM/jy*

57 JUL 19 1974 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 7/8/74

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-77703)

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE
CALIFORNIA/NEVADA REGION
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
5/25-27/74
IS - VVAW

Re San Francisco airtel to Los Angeles, dated 6/6/74.

There are enclosed for the Bureau ten (10) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned as above. Three copies of this LHM are designated for other recipient offices.

The following confidential sources were utilized in preparing the enclosed LHM:

SOURCE

LOCATION

ba
b7D
b1 [REDACTED] (C)
b2
b7C [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/01 BY 60322 UCBAW/ML

ST-114
REC 27

Orally to SA [REDACTED]
instant LHM, page 2

3857

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
2 - Chicago (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - Sacramento (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - San Francisco (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles, [REDACTED]

SJF/clg
(10)

AGENCY 1536, 252, 665
7-22-74
100-77703-66
DREW/gka

50 AUG 14 1974



LA 100-77703

SOURCE

LOCATION

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
Citizens Research and
Investigating Committee

The enclosed LHM is classified Confidential in order to protect the identity of the above sources.

LEADS

Receiving offices should identify any individuals noted from their respective areas.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

July 8, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
REGIONAL CONFERENCE
CALIFORNIA/NEVADA REGION
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
MAY 25-27, 1974

The VVAW was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U.S. In April 1973 the group changed their name to VVAW/WSO so that non-veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

CLASSIFIED BY 3741
EXEMPT FROM CAPITAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE BY EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON indefinite

DECLASSIFIED BY 5066/1018
ON 7/25/95

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-497-3857
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. ~~ENCLOSURE~~

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TIME AND CITE OF
REGIONAL CONFERENCE

b2
b7D [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on May 28, 1974, June 3, 1974 and June 4, 1974, advised that at Regional Conference of the VVAW/WSO California/Nevada Region was held in the left wing commons of the International Students Lounge on the University of California at Riverside campus, Riverside, California. Approximately 45 to 70 individuals attended.

AGENDA

b2
b7D [REDACTED] on June 3, 1974, provided the following agenda for the Regional Conference; direct quotation.

SATURDAY 25 MAY:

9 - 11:00 a.m.: talk by Defense Committee,
getting literature ready.
11 - 3:00 p.m.: community leafletting in teams
Late Afternoon: possible rally
Dinner
Evening : film and educational program,
also boogie

SUNDAY 26 MAY:

9:00 a.m.

present agenda: additions, corrections
adopt rules of order
report from National Steering Committee meeting
discussion of Regional Office Report
discussion of written Round Robin Reports

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any oral Round Robin reports
Regional Finance report
Sub-Regional reports
scheduling of workshops

11:00 a.m.

b7c Oral report from VVAW/WSO Defense Committee -
[REDACTED]
Oral report on prison work: Santa Barbara Chapter

LUNCH:

1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. Workshops
3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Workshops

Amnesty - Irvine Chapter
American Veterans Movement (AVM) -
San Fernando Valley Chapter
VVAW/WSO Objectives - San Francisco Chapter
b7c Veterans' Problems - Santa Cruz Chapter
The Planning of Actions - [REDACTED]
Discharge Upgrading - [REDACTED]

DINNER:

evening: slide show and discussion of GI
movement in Asia: [REDACTED]
also boogie and rap [REDACTED]

MONDAY 27 MAY

9:00 a.m.

old business
workshop reports

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LUNCH:

New Business

1. Regional Office proposal on chapter distribution method.
2. Amnesty - Discharge Upgrading Coordinating Committee - report, elections (others to be added).

MASSIVE AND ENTHUSIASTIC PLANNING FOR
D.C. NATIONAL ACTION

1. Propaganda distribution before action.
2. Report on availability of buses, cars, costs, etc.
3. Setting up Regional coordination.
4. Set time and place of next Regional Conference.

4:00 p.m. Criticism and Self-criticism

Things that can be done in between everything else:

1. Interested people talk with Defense Committee about work in Riverside.
2. All security matters be given to one of three members of Regional Security Committee:

b7c [redacted] - Venice
[redacted] - Northern California
[redacted] - Sub-Regional Coordinator
[redacted] - Oakland

3. Chapters that need literature or information or forms from the Regional Office, please write down all requests and give them to me.
4. Anyone that is especially interested in rapping about the state of the Regional Office please get together with me during boogie time.

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The Los Angeles Times newspaper article of April 18, 1974, identified Ron Kovic as a spokesman for the AVM and described it as identifying itself as an organization of veterans interested in increasing the rights of all veterans and improving conditions of Veterans Administration hospitals.

Ron Kovic is a Vietnam veteran, a former Sub-Regional Coordinator of the VVAW/WSO and a paraplegic.

PARTICIPATION IN WORKSHOPS
AND WORKSHOP REPORTS

AVM WORKSHOP

b2
b7D [REDACTED] advised on May 26, 1974, the AVM Workshop was a success. There were approximately 20 to 25 people present at the workshop. There was a discussion concerning AVM leadership as being opportunist in character and not having an anti-imperialism, anti-Nixon outlook. A suggestion was made to create guidelines regarding the VVAW/WSO on the AVM. The guidelines included but were not limited to a right to political analysis to the AVM, an increase in VVAW/WSO activities around veterans issues where the AVM is supposedly exploiting veterans and general support of the National Steering Committee meetings and VVAW/WSO guidelines such as to build the VVAW/WSO and not the AVM.

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b2
b7D [REDACTED] advised on May 26, 1974, the Amnesty Workshop led by the Irvine, California Chapter met. There were disagreements during the meeting concerning the question of "Is Amnesty a Burning Issue?" People also disagreed concerning organizing around the middle class. It was finally decided the Workshop report would be amended in the above regard to show a continued effort to unite the middle class but specifically to organize it.

The Amnesty Workshop decided as its focus a summary of past amnesty work nationally with an emphasis on development within the California/Nevada Region. With respect to the question "Is Amnesty a Burning Issue" the Workshop reported it is not and it was felt that aside from the discharge upgrading project effective work can be done around amnesty. It was concluded that amnesty is not a campaign and has no momentum of its own but it should be raised whenever possible as part of the ongoing VVAW/WSO political educational agitation program.

THE VETERANS PROBLEMS
WORKSHOP

b2
b7D [REDACTED] reported the Veterans Problems Workshop was held May 26, 1974 and the preamble of the Workshop proposed was to form a committee to research and compile information on veterans problems and they be established for educational purposes. The Workshop was headed by

b7c [REDACTED]
DISCHARGE UPGRADING
WORKSHOP

b2
b7D [REDACTED] reported on May 27, 1974, the oral report of the Discharge Upgrading Workshop was read, which included the fact that the Workshop discussed what kind of cases should be appealed, and it also stated that all should be appealed with certain exceptions which included very complicated cases. The major problem was reported to be the lack of staff to work on cases. Another problem was to get people involved in the program. The report also included a brief summary of prison work which on the whole was reported good. The

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report stressed the fact that staffing was a problem and an answer to a question if Discharge Upgrading Program people could work with those in county jails, it was decided this was difficult due to the transiency of the inmates but not impossible.

OBJECTIVES WORKSHOP

b7D [REDACTED] reported on May 27, 1974, the Objectives Workshop report was read. It was agreed that the Workshop report should be voted on for approval at the next sub-regional meeting. In addition to the report, two additions were made, chapters were urged to recite the sexism objective and mandated that chapters discuss objectives before the conference and vote on them at the regional level.

Source reported there was a lively discussion around the sexism issue and the point was raised that this objective would speak positively about same. It was noted that homosexuality is an area which must be dealt with in the VVAW/WSO.

PLANNING OF ACTIONS WORKSHOP

b7D [REDACTED] reported on May 26, 1974, the Planning of Actions Workshop convened and the report finalized. At the end it was decided that another Workshop on this issue must be held at the next regional conference. Among the additional points made were the following.

1. Have realistic goals. Know what other groups have accomplished in your community. Be realistic and do what you can with the group you have.
2. Be creative and realistic when conducting an action in accordance with a national action.
3. Plug into other organizations' actions by requesting they add on our demands to their list and by participating in their action. Call other groups and coalitions and ask to participate.

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4. Always work in groups, and as a group, and be visible by carrying banners and wearing buttons, etc.

5. Actions need not be spectacular; small successes are better than large failures.

6. When planning an action:

a. Do what people really want to do. You have a feel for what's not going to work and things do not work when you feel they will not.

b. Give yourselves sufficient lead time.
e.g. If you have two months to do something and nothing happens after three weeks, drop the action.

c. Do not do anything that your group cannot do by itself. Any support from elsewhere then serves to improve an ongoing action.

7. Everything we do should also serve to raise internal consciousness as well as reinforce our understanding of our own abilities.

8. Do not neglect to "stroke" one another for work well done.

9. Team reliable persons with unreliable ones in order that the latter may learn from the former. Do this even if the job requires only one person. Everyone needs to learn that they can and should contribute their energies and abilities.

10. Set up general plan for response actions. If something really outrageous occurs in which we would be expected to assume a leadership role (e.g. resumption of U.S. bombing in Vietnam) we should be prepared to print signs and banners and call on as many people as possible to demonstrate.

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11. Get press coverage. Media contacts can be made by working with other groups and underground media.

12. At every action there will be one person delegated for each chapter to act as security.

INTERNAL FUNDING
REPORT

b2
b7D [REDACTED] reported on May 27, 1974, an Internal Funding report was given. A suggestion was made and accepted to give a break down of the Internal Funding money received and distributed along with the checks to each participating chapter. To be included with this breakdown are the number of chapter members who participate each month. Internal Funding is based on 5% of a person's net income, or whatever he/she can contribute. A motion was made and passed to maintain Internal Funding and to encourage members and chapters to participate at a higher level. Included in this report was a proposal for National Internal Funding which came out of the Milwaukee National Steering Committee meeting. According to this proposal, each chapter member would send \$1.00 per month to the National Office. Chapters are to send this money directly to the National Office to promote communication between chapters and the National Office. The proposal passed and will go into effect in June.

SECURITY COMMITTEE
REPORT

b2
b7A [REDACTED] reported on May 27, 1974, a Security Committee report was given by [REDACTED]. The three on the Committee [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] will be, or are, in a training program sponsored by Citizens Research and Investigating Committee (CRIC) in Los Angeles. None of the three in the committee have been cleared yet. Any problems (security) chapters may have are to be dealt with only through the Security Commission to prevent speculation and gossip. When the three have completed their training and they have been cleared, they

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will have the task of training one person in each chapter (in their respective areas) to handle security within the chapter.

b2
b7D
b7C [redacted] reported in 1973 that CRIC was an organization headed by [redacted] and [redacted] (both former members of the Southern California District Communist Party) for the purpose of discrediting the work of local and Federal intelligence agencies.

OPERATION COUNTY FAIR

b2
b7D [redacted] on February 21, 1974, advised Operation County Fair is a farm in Bogue Chitto, Alabama, and the goals of Operation County Fair include political discussion on the nature of the health care system in the United States and construction of a Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Clinic, at Bogue Chitto, Alabama, which will provide health care to the surrounding communities and cities.

b2
b7D
b7C [redacted] on May 27, 1974, advised that an individual identified only as [redacted] had part on a discussion of whether [redacted] (LNU) should go to Boga Chita, Alabama or not. After some discussion to remove it, it was put on the agenda and discussed. [redacted] (LNU) was accused by an individual identified as [redacted] in addition to [redacted] as a security risk and a "pig". As it could not be decided or proved if [redacted] (LNU) was a "pig" or not a motion was tabled until the Security Committee could decide if she was a security risk.

[redacted] on June 6, 1974 advised these individuals noted above were [redacted] and [redacted]

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THE NEW BUSINESS
REPORT

b7c
b2
b7D [redacted] reported on May 26, 1974, new business was scheduled and an individual identified as [redacted] announced plans to use the tie-in telephone from her office at San Jose State University, which will cost nothing to contact chapters. Telephone calls will be made to each chapter every two weeks on a regular basis during the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. In addition [redacted] announced a suggestion for a new mailing procedure to the effect that instead of mailing to individual active members in the Region, bundles would be sent via Greyhound to each chapter and the chapters would have the responsibility to distribute the mailings. Mailings to supporters, not active members, would be on a four to six week interval and to those who request mailings.

b2
b7c
b7D [redacted] on June 6, 1974 identified [redacted] as
S.F. [redacted]

WASHINGTON, D.C.
DEMONSTRATION

b2
b7D [redacted] reported on May 27, 1974, a discussion was held regarding the mass demonstration being planned July 1-4, 1974, in Washington, D.C. Methods of travel to Washington were discussed and it was indicated that a car convoy would probably leave from the California/Nevada Regional area on June 24, 1974, to arrive in Washington June 30, 1974. The trip back would be about four days of travel and would bring the total traveling days to about 15. Chapters were to get an idea of the number of vehicles in each chapter and the number of people going.

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CRITICISM/SELF-CRITICISM

b2
b7D [redacted] reported on May 27, 1974, the next item on the agenda was Criticism/Self-Criticism. Individual identified as [redacted] criticized himself and accepted some of the criticism of an individual identified as [redacted] criticized the Region as a whole but stated he would continue to work in the organization. The Criticism/Self-Criticism was very emotional and several people did or nearly did end up crying. [redacted] reported the discussion around [redacted] (LNU) held during the Operation County Fair Workshop was productive and positive.

b2
b7D [redacted] on June 6, 1974, identified individuals referred to above as [redacted] and [redacted]

VVAW/WSO CHAPTER
REPRESENTED

b2
b7D [redacted] on June 3, 1974, reported the following chapters were reported at the VVAW/WSO California/Nevada Regional Conference:

Riverside Chapter (Inland Empire)
Santa Barbara Chapter
Santa Cruz Chapter
Irvine Chapter
San Jose Chapter
San Francisco Chapter
San Fernando Valley Chapter
Palo Alto Organizing Committee
East Bay - Oakland Chapter
Long Beach Chapter
Venice Chapter

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MEMBERS PRESENT

b2
b7D [REDACTED] on June 3, 1974, the following individuals were in attendance at the California/Nevada Sub-Regional Conference VVAW/WSO during May 25-26, 1974; direct quotation.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

b7C

[REDACTED] - San Francisco Chapter
[REDACTED] - San Francisco Chapter
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (ph)
[REDACTED] - VVAW/WSO Regional Coordinator -
Conference Chairperson

[REDACTED] - Palo Alto Chapter - has been

[REDACTED] - Santa Cruz Chapter
[REDACTED] - San Fernando Chapter
[REDACTED] - Santa Cruz Chapter
[REDACTED] - Santa Cruz Chapter
[REDACTED] - Santa Cruz Chapter
[REDACTED] - Santa Cruz Chapter
[REDACTED] - Santa Cruz Chapter

[REDACTED] - Oakland
[REDACTED] - Northern California Sub-Regional Coordinator
[REDACTED] - San Jose Chapter
[REDACTED] San Jose Chapter; used to live in
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

(LNU) - [REDACTED]
(LNU) - white male, [REDACTED],
[REDACTED], fairly short brown hair, dark
rimmed glasses

[REDACTED] - white female, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] long sandy blond hair past shoulder
length, wire-rimmed glasses; living with or
(LNU) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]; attended Northern California
Sub-Regional Conference in April - San Francisco
Chapter.

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

b7C

(LNU) - white male, [REDACTED], shoulder length light brown or sandy blond hair, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] blue eyes

(LNU) - white male, [REDACTED] short brown hair, [REDACTED] brown eyes,

(LNU) - possibly of Santa Barbara Chapter

(LNU) - possibly of Santa Barbara Chapter

(LNU) - possibly of Santa Barbara Chapter

(phonetic) - white male, [REDACTED] short brown hair, [REDACTED]

(LNU) - white female, [REDACTED] (slender), short brown hair, glasses

(LNU) - white female, [REDACTED] light brown hair about shoulder length, brown eyes; member of Regional Steering Committee (or Regional Office).

(LNU) - possibly [REDACTED] - white female, [REDACTED]

(slender), long dark brown hair past shoulders, brown eyes

FUTURE EVENTS

b2
b7D [REDACTED] reported on May 26, 1974, it was decided that the next Regional Conference would be in Santa Cruz, California, during September 14-15, 1974. It was also noted that there would be a GI Conference in Denver, Colorado, during the Labor Day weekend. No additional information was noted.

7/25/75 - 8/6/75

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FBI

Date: 7/5/74

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)
 FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-9147) (P)
 SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST
 THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER
 ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
 IS - VVAW/WSO
 OO: Chicago

Enclosed for the Bureau and each receiving office is one copy of a round robin report from the Tampa Chapter of the VVAW/WSO.

On 7/3/74, [redacted] made available a copy of the round robin report from the Tampa Chapter of the VVAW/WSO, which was received by the Idaho-Montana Region on 6/29/74.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-35

EX-101

3859

JUL 15 1974

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (AM) (Reg.)
- 2 - Tampa (100-2514) (Enc. 1) (AM) (Reg.)
- 2 - Chicago (100-50772) (Enc. 1) (AM) (Reg.)
- 3 - Butte [redacted]

GTS/inw
(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/23/93 BY [signature]
 296043-0810

Approved: [signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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Per _____

1. ORDER OF THE DAY

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Round robin r

MEMO BOARD MEMPHIS

Tampa Chapter of VVAW joined with PACON to demonstrate against the delay in the impeachment of Nixon--a separate report on our participation is included elsewhere in this report.

b7c [redacted] made an intensive tour of the South and Midwest to recruit participants for the VVAW demonstration in Washington next July. He reported that he found enthusiastic support in Atlanta, Tallahassee, St. Louis, Paducah, Chicago, Memphis, Alabama, Mississippi.

4 Members of the American Veterans' Movement pledged support to the demonstration, and Tampa Chapter has been working in concert with AVM California headquarters to work for veterans' benefits in those areas where VVAW seems to have relaxed the pressure.

Regular weekly meetings have been held alternately at our Unity House headquarters and USF campus, Tampa. Members present at meetings voted unanimously that they would not rejoin Florida Regional at this time. They further voted that we would table any discussion about rejoining the region for at least six months because neither Regional nor National shows any understanding of the strong feelings we have about regional's disruptive tactics. To forestall infiltration of those who would disrupt the active and brotherly functioning in Tampa Chapter, the members decided that any new members in the Chapter would have to be bona fide residents of Tampa, and that they would have to be dues-paying members of Tampa Chapter for at least 90 days in order to vote.

We have received many letters from chapters throughout the country asking for further information about the happenings in Florida. Since we were forbidden to come to the National Steering Committee meeting to present the Florida problem to all the members in a democratic manner on the floor, we shall try to tell the facts now.

After the trials in Gainesville, no chapter wanted the regional headquarters. Tampa was asked to take on the job of handling the region because it was the largest chapter.

b7c Tampa members spent three months travelling throughout Florida to build up defunct chapters. As these chapters were being built up again, [redacted] came to Miami to work with [redacted], the Miami coordinator.

[redacted] got [redacted] to move from Tampa to Miami. Then our troubles began--lies, tale-bearing, backstabbing, talking behind peoples' backs. The biggest hassle was over where the regional meeting would be held.

Although the minutes stated that all regional meetings would be in a central Florida location so that all members would travel about the same distance to attend, Miami wanted the meeting to be held in Miami. [redacted] coordinator of Tampa Chapter, sent a letter to all Florida chapters reminding them that a vote had been taken, approved, and recorded in the minutes that the meeting would be located centrally, and that that's where the meeting would be held.

b7c While camping out in the woods where the meeting was being held, a rain caused an adjournment of the meeting until the next day. [redacted], coordinator of Miami went with [redacted] to Tampa. [redacted] (St. Petersburg coordinator) went to Gainesville with Tallahassee chapter members.

We were to meet next morning at 8 am. At 7:30 Miami and Tampa arrived at the meeting grounds. We waited until 10:30 (3 hours) and those who went to Gainesville didn't show up. Region adjourned the meeting because a quorum was not present. We went back to Tampa, leaving a note for the missing members that we had gone to Tampa.

That night [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] showed up at [redacted] house and said that they had called a meeting to order despite Tampa and Miami's absence. [redacted] argued that they had no right to do this. They then joined forces against [redacted] and had the regional location changed.

In the conflict between the region and local chapters, [redacted] requested that someone from national come to sit in on meetings to mediate the matter. Tampa offered to pay the expenses of the delegate who came.

[redacted] called [redacted] on the phone to say that he would go to Miami to meet with them first, then to Tampa to meet with Tampa before we had the regional meeting.

After the meeting in Miami [redacted] called [redacted] to say he was bypassing Tampa and going directly to the meeting in Gainesville. Tampa and St. Petersburg arrived in Gainesville for the meeting. As soon as the meeting was called to order, it was reported that in Miami it was ruled that the St. Petersburg chapter was defunct although 3 St. Petersburg members were present. In Miami it was also decided to have Tampa turn the region over to Gainesville. Tampa told them it would turn regional over to anyone who wanted it, and they would turn it over to Gainesville.

One question we think should be answered is:

WHY DID [redacted] GO ONLY TO MIAMI AND NOT TAMPA BEFORE THE REGIONAL?

Second question: Since Tampa was regional at that time, how could Miami decide that an existing chapter was not a chapter--especially since St. Pete chapter had been represented at a NSC meeting and five regionals prior to its ouster?

A meeting was held in Tampa when we returned, and we decided that if this sort of bullshit could occur we would withdraw from the regional in protest to the injustice done to Tampa chapter as well as to brothers and sisters in other chapters. We resigned from the region for that reason.

National was notified about all of the foregoing incidents. At that time National agreed that our action in withdrawing from regional was correct. How can they now condemn us for it?

When Tampa was ready to attend the next NSC meeting--with National's knowledge of our intention to come-- they let us come to Yellow Springs, Ohio, and then refused to seat us. We want to know why!

After we were told that there was no way $\frac{1}{2}$ we could attend NSC meeting, we returned home. Now national wants to know why we left.

It would take another 10 pages to tell all the contradictory and discriminatory actions inflicted on Tampa by regional and national. Tampa is tired of being screwed by them -- and Tampa believes the only way to resolve these differences is to be permitted to bring open charges at a national meeting before all the members.

Unless this is done, there is strong feeling among the members that they will resign from KVAW altogether and join another group. If that occurs, National should be blamed--not Tampa. We are a strong, cohesive group--eager to work for our principles and refuse to be hampered by petty, destructive and secret tactics.

If your chapter believes that democratic action demands a fair hearing, you might let national know that both sides of the question should be heard, rather than accepting Miami and muzzling Tampa.

Hoping to see you all in Washington-----

Young is the struggle

Special last minute bulletin:

Members of Tampa Chapter Of VVAW have been interrogated by agents of the FBI concerning their knowledge about [REDACTED]. We learned about this too late to include details in this round robin report, but will have a report of this most recent attempt to intimidate our members and coordinator for the next round robin.

100 - 443092 - 3859

